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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Pa., March 6, 1876.

The Senate met at 8 P. M., and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Latta. The entire session was occupied by bills on first reading.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7.30 P. M.

Petitions were presented from citizens of Crawford county, asking that compensation be fixed for county officers not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Mr. Thornton presented petitions of miners, praying for the passage of the Ventilation bill; also, petition from citizens of Pittsburgh, asking increased jurisdiction for aldermen.

A joint resolution was offered that members of the Senate and House meet in fraternal reunion in Philadelphia the coming summer. The following amendment to the above was offered: That both branches of the Legislature assemble at Memorial Hall on the 10th day of May, 1876, and participate in the opening ceremonies of the American Centennial Anniversary. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

Resolutions were adopted ordering the printing of eight thousand copies of the pamphlet laws.

A letter was read from the Pittsburgh Humane Society in reference to the bill for the punishment of cruelty to animals in the Commonwealth, urging the passage of the same.

Mr. Irwin offered a resolution that the Senate be requested to return to the House the supplementary act providing for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers and to defray the expenses thereof. Mr. Irwin stated that he desired to recall the bill, as no doubt many members voted under a misapprehension, as the bill appropriated $40,000, when $20,000 was amply sufficient to erect a State building for Centennial purposes. Quite a discussion followed the introduction of the resolution, when it was finally indefinitely postponed—yeas 72, nays 64.

Mr. Piper offered a resolution that the House hold special sessions each Thursday evening, when, upon the call of counties, special or private bills may be called up and considered out of their regular order. Not agreed to.

Mr. Long arose to a question of privilege, and had the Clerk read a resolution of the meeting of coal miners of Allegheny county reflecting upon himself and others, charging him and them with misstating facts about the number of deaths resulting from explosions of fire damp in the drift mines of Western Pennsylvania. He stated, in reply, that he never alleged that no lives were lost in such way, but simply asked for information on the subject. He also asked the same question of a member of the Coal Exchange, while speaking in this hall, and was informed that in forty years experience he only knew of one life being lost in a drift mine in our county from such an explosion. This was stated by Mr. O'Neill, and his information ought to be correct. Mr. Long denounced the resolution, so far as he was concerned, as a fabrication. He had made no such statement that lives were never lost in our mines from explosions.

Mr. Reighard moved that hereafter special sessions be held Thursday evenings to consider appropriation bills. A motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed—yeas 71, nays 56.

A resolution was adopted that the House hereafter hold morning sessions from ten to one and in the afternoon from three to six.

Mr. Talley, from the special committee to confer with Hon. John W. Forney, to have him deliver his address upon the subject, "Centennial Experience in Europe," reported that they had received a favorable response and arrangements were accordingly made for that distinguished gentleman to deliver his address in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, March 14, 1876, at 7:30. It is thought that the crowd wishing to hear him will be so large that arrangements will be made by the committee to secure the Grand Opera House for the occasion.

A resolution was offered that no bills be read in place after March 15.

The above resolution was read the first time, the House refusing to have it read a second time, when it would properly come before them for consideration. Pending discussion on the same, the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mount Moriah Cemetery Case.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Jones burial case was decided to-day in the Supreme Court. The authorities of the Mount Moriah Cemetery last autumn refused to allow the body of Henry Jones, a colored man, to be buried in the cemetery, although his widow owned a lot. The matter was taken to court and the authorities ordered to permit the burial. They appealed from the decision and carried the case to the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court to-day affirms the finding of the lower court, and orders the burial to be made in the cemetery.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Annual Report for 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 1875, will be made public to-morrow, showing that the gross earnings of the company, on all lines, were $58,096,865: gross expenses, excluding rental, interests, dividends, &c., $36,574,190; net earnings, $21,522,724. The report states that the company is now, for the first time in its history of twenty-nine years, without any floating debt, and had on deposit to its credit on January, 1876, a total of $4,924,948. A new passenger station is to be erected at West Philadelphia.

WYOMING.

Republican Territorial Convention.

EVANSTON, March 6.—The Republican Territorial Convention met here to-day, and was organized by the election of George W. Corrier, of Cheyenne, President and Dr. Clay, of Carbon, Secretary. The following were elected to represent Wyoming Territory in the National Republican Convention: J. M. Carey and William Hinron as delegates, and J. W. Mildrum and Frank Walcott as alternates. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for Bristow for President.

Hendricks and the Gatling Gun.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—In answer to a Washington special in to-day's *Enquirer*, General Lane says there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion that Governor Hendricks and himself used any improper influence in procuring the sale of the Gatling gun to the War Department. He has telegraphed to the Speaker of the House and asked to be called before the Committee on the War Department, should there be any such inquiry as referred to before that committee.

The following is the dispatch referred to above:

"It is asserted to-night that developments have been made to the Committee on War Department involving Governor Hendricks and General Lane in a Gatling gun contract. The facts are not given, but it is stated that it will be proven that these persons used improper means to have the Gatling gun adopted by the War Department."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Areas of rain, southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by cooler southwest to northwest winds and rising barometer.

The postmaster and assistant postmaster of Cookville have been arrested for robbing registered letters.

The steamer America, from Bremen, has arrived at New York; and the Massachusetts, from Liverpool, at Boston.

The Spanish Government has issued orders that no Carlist officer who has left the country shall be allowed to return.

The first train passed over the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, from Philadelphia to New York, yesterday.

The Pacific express, on the Michigan Central Railroad, which left Detroit Sunday night for Grand Rapids, was thrown from the track near Hastings and badly wrecked. No passengers or employees were seriously injured.

The amount of rain, or rain and melted snow for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.37 inch; New England, 0.35; Middle Atlantic States, 0.55; South Atlantic States, 0.25; Eastern Gulf States, 0.10; Western Gulf States, 0.06; Lower Lake region, 0.60; Upper Lake region, 0.60; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.55; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.50; Missouri Valley, 0.50; Minnesota, 0.16.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ALBERT GRANT COMING OVER TO TESTIFY.

LONDON, March 6.—Albert Grant, the noted financier, intends to go to Washington and personally testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to the following effect: First, that he never told Lyon that he [Grant] had given Senator Stewart 2,000 shares to become a director in the Emma Mining Company and to assist in getting General Schenck's name on the board, and that Lyon's statement to the contrary to the committee is absolutely untrue. Second, that he had never seen Lyon nor had any communication with him in his life. Third, that he never gave any shares to Senator Stewart either to become a director himself or to get General Schenck to be a director.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SUEZ CANAL APPROPRIATION—EGYPTIAN FINANCIAL QUESTION.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Commons this evening, the appropriation for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares passed to third reading. The Government was severely attacked by Gladstone and Lowe, of the late Cabinet, because of the publication of private letters of Sir Daniel Lange to Earl Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, which were written under obviously patronic influences and which occasioned the abrupt dismissal of Sir Daniel from his position as the representative of English interests in the Canal Company's directorate. Mr. Gladstone declared that the Government ought to use their influence to obtain the reinstatement of Sir Daniel Large.

The solution of the Egyptian financal question received a serious check to-night. Recent negotiations at Cairo resulted in an arrangement, of which the keystone was the establishment of a National Egyptian Bank, England, France and Italy to be represented on the board by one commissioner each. England's hesitancy in this matter has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence. To-night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Cartwright asked what were the intentions of the Government in the matter. Mr. Disraeli replied that England had refused the Khedive's request to appoint such a commissioner, besides such an appointment would appear to involve commercial relations between the British Government and the National Egyptian Bank. If the request had been for the appointment of a commissioner to collect revenues and apply them to the redemption of the debt, the request might have been entertained.

France.

SECOND BALLOTS FOR DEPUTIES.

PARIS, March 6.—The results of seventy-four elections yesterday are now known, and the candidates elected are classified as follows: Republicans, twenty-two; Conservative Republicans, nine; Radicals, six; Constitutional Conservatives, nine; Legitimists, three; Bonapartists, twenty-five. The Bonapartists include Jerome David, in the department of Gironde, but Maujous, Prefect of Police during the *coup d'etat*, was defeated at Bar-sur-Seine, Department of Aube. Captain Munre, a noted Legitimist enthusiast, was elected in the Department of Morbihan, defeating the Bonapartist, Abbe Cadoret.

PARIS, March 6.—The Ministerial negotiations are temporily suspended. It is now considered probable that the Cabinet will await the meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of being guided by the opinion of the majority. Of 107 elections held yesterday, the results of 102 are now known, and are as follows: Constitutional Conservative 11, members of the Left Center 14, Republicans 51, Radicals 10, Bonapartists 17, Legitimists 9. Ajaccio returns ex-Minister M. Rouhre, defeating Prince Jerome Napoleon.

PARIS, March 6.—Final returns of ballots show that five Republicans have been elected in addition to those previously reported. The Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies will command 350 votes. They will find opposed to them eighty or ninety ardent Bonapartists. It is expected that this situation will lead at first to warm debate, but the whole Left is resolved to act prudently, and will energetically restrain the Bonapartists in the country by administrative rigor.

A MINISTER RESIGNS.

The resignation of Vicompte de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been accepted. Leon Say assumes provisionally that Ministry, in addition to his own. The reconstruction of the Cabinet will only be effected when the bureaus of the Chambers are finally constituted. The Chamber will proceed rapidly with the verification of elections, probably terminating the formalities on Saturday.

APPROACHING MEETING OF ASSEMBLY.

The Left intends to make M. Grevy President of the Chamber of Deputies, hoping that he will display vigorous inflexibility towards the Bonapartists. The Republican Senators have held a meeting, at which it was decided to elect Duc D'Audiffret Pasquier President of the Senate, and MM. Dufeure, Simon and Lartel Vice Presidents, and give the fourth Vice Presidency and two Secretaryships to the Right. It was decided at the meeting not to keep up the groups of the Left and Left and Right Centers, but to amalgamate them into a moderate and conciliatory Republican group, calculated to attract the Constitutional Conservatives. The members of the Right Center have promised to dissolve as a group and vote with the Republicans as far as possible. Thiers and Gambetta are perfectly united, but there is great rivalry between Gambetta and Simon. All the Republican groups wishing to act unitedly on the amnesty question, Victor Hugo has promised the Extreme Left not to bring forward his motion without its concurrence. M. Raspail, as senior member, will preside over the Deputies until they have elected their President.

Italy.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH OF THE KING.

ROME, March 6.—King Victor Emanuel opened the sessions of Parliament to-day. His speech treated of the prosperous condition of the country, the perfectly friendly relations with foreign States and the recent visits of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. He expresses pride at the progress and efficiency of the army and navy. In connection with the Bosnian insurrection, he says: "I have deemed it expedient to participate in negotiations between the Great Powers, with the object of aiding in the re-establishment of tranquility in the East and assuring the welfare of a Christian population. The Sultan received the proposals favorably." The remainder of the speech treats of domestic matters entirely.

Marine News.

QUEENTOWN, March 6.—Steamships City of Richmond and Baltic, from New York, arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Evidence Against Belknap Suppressed—Arrest of Deal, the Express Robber—Defalcation of a Collector—Witness Against Belknap Held for Examination.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The *Republican* says, editorially, speaking of the report that the President has ordered the prosecution of Marsh, Tomlinson and all others connected with the post tradership bribery business, that there are persons in St. Louis who, three days ago, were ready to give evidence against Belknap, but now refuse to do so, for fear they will be charged for buying the traderships which the Secretary sold.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Edward Deal, who was arrested at Foster's Crossing, Ohio, on Saturday, for robbing the United States express messenger on the North Missouri Railroad, a few months from this city some months ago, and who assisted in attempting to throw the negro woman from the bridge here a short time since, to get her out of the way, was brought here to-day by Officer Meade, of Cincinnati, and lodged in jail. He was thoroughly identified by the colored woman above, also by other persons. It is believed that Hallow, the other robber, has been caught at Yankton, Dakota.

J. D. Pitts, County Collector of Hickory county, this State, has absconded with about $20,000 public and private funds. The forgery of notes in his private business for large sum is also discovered.

A young man named J. A. Brown, was arrested here Saturday night, on advices from Washington to hold him as a witness till called for by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He was put in the calaboose, under a misapprehension of the order from Washington, but was released yesterday, and will hold himself ready to answer a summons from the committee. It appears that Brown was clerk a few years ago for Evans & Smith and subsequently for Evans & Co., at the Cheyenne Agency in the Indian Territory, and knows a good deal about the relations of Evans & Co. with Marsh and Belknap. He says Evans & Smith paid $5,000 annually for the Cheyenne Agency, and Evans & Co. $10,000 for Fort Sill. He corroborates the statements of Dr. Terry previously reported, regarding Orville Grant's connection with Belknap, and says Evans & Smith obtained the Cheyenne agency from Grant, that Grant represented Belknap in the disposition of suttlerships and when he could not get his price for them he would stock them with goods and run the business himself. He kept himself thoroughly posted regarding the business done at various points, and no trader could deceive him by misrepresentation. He always knew, therefore, the exact value of each post, and made the sulters come to his terms. Brown says he knows several persons who could give valuable information regarding post traderships and would willingly do so, but for fear of being prosecuted themselves.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Belknap's Plan of Escape.

A Drive of Sixty Miles to Point Lookout

AND A YACHT TO BERMUDA.

Clymer's Connivance at Marsh's Flight.

The Government Embarrassed by the Absence of Its Principal Witness.

House Committee on Judiciary Extends Its Inquiry.

Distinguished Witnesses Before the Grand Jury.

THE CONKLING MEN BANQUETING.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1876.

Belknap's Plan of Escape.

The plan arranged by General Belknap to effect his escape from the city, but for the timely discovery, would have in all probability been a success. A fast sailing yacht had been secured, and was to cruise in the vicinity of Point Lookout, at the confluence of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. The ex-Secretary, in disguise, was to leave his residence under cover of the night and take a carriage, drawn by fleet horses. By the river road the distance from the Navy Yard to Point Lookout is about sixty miles. Reaching the latter point it was proposed to embark. It was then proposed to put out of the bay, under cover of darkness. Once clear of the capes, it was arranged to set sail for Bermuda. The discovery of the plan for the escape of the Secretary and of the measures taken to prevent it, have already been given in these dispatches. The President has given directions to spare no pains to bring the delinquent Secretary to prompt and rigorous punishment. When the Secretary was confronted with his proposed escape, he became greatly agitated and made no attempt to deny it.

Clymer's Dismissal of Marsh.

The Grand Jury in the investigation of the Belknap case will be very much embarrassed, on account of the action of Mr. Clymer, the Chairman of the House committee, in dismissing Marsh. Mr. Bass, the Republican member of the committee, protested against this hasty action. It is stated that it was part of a previously-agreed plan to get rid of Marsh, so that he could not be used as a witness in a judicial prosecution. The House committee secured enough to carry their point, which was impeachment, knowing that that would be enough to subserve their political ends, and that a trial in the courts under a criminal prosecution, as other delinquents in the Republican party have been dealt with by direction of the President, would neutralize the action of the committee. Mr. Clymer's action, therefore, has deprived the Government of its principal witness, and has frustrated further investigations on the part of the committee.

Civil and Criminal Prosecution of Belknap.

It is said that the Judiciary Committee have decided to ask the House for permission to take more testimony in the Belknap case. It is also expected that the committee will submit a resolution calling for further information from the Attorney General in regard to the action of all the members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, has been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow in the Belknap case.

The Conkling Men

have had another banquet, at which arrangements were discussed to promote his Presidential chances. All the New York members were present, except Representative Wheeler, who was absent by reason of domestic affliction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1876.

BELKNAP A PRISONER IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

Ex-Secretary Belknap remains in his own house, which he has not left since the tender of his resignation, and he is to all purposes a prisoner, the entrances back and front being guarded by policemen. Messrs. Carpenter and Blair, counsel for General Belknap, appeared at the Attorney General's office to-day and asked that the police be removed, as the Secretary had no intention whatever of attempting flight from Washington. To this, answer was made that as soon as an indictment was found the Secretary would be arrested; he could then give bail, which would relieve him from the surveillance to which he is now subjected. Should the Grand Jury meet with any embarrassment in obtaining the necessary evidence to frame an indictment upon, the arrest will be made without an indictment. Several personal friends have visited General Belknap to assure him of their sympathy in his troubles.

THE SUCCESSION.

A telegram was sent from the White House to a gentleman, whose name has not been mentioned outside of the Cabinet, tendering the appointment of Secretary of War, acting in accordance with the wish of the President, no mention will be made of his intentions regarding this appointment until the party to whom it is tendered has signified that he will accept the office.

THE ARREST TO-DAY.

This afternoon Judge Snell, of the Police Court, received a note from District Attorney Wells, stating that ex-Senator Carpenter informed him that Belknap would not be ready to appear in court to-day with his bail, and asking that his case be allowed to stand, and that this arrangement had been agreed to. Belknap will remain in the custody of the court officers and will have his hearing to-morrow.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Col. Grant leaves Washington to-night, in obedience to orders of Lieutenant General Sheridan that he report without delay in Chicago for service on the plains. U. S. Grant, Jr., occupies the desk at the Executive Office heretofore occupied by Generals Porter and Babcock, and within the past few weeks by Col. Grant, and Mr. Shiffen, Assistant Private Secretary, occupies the desk vacated by Luckey, who has entered upon his duties at the Interior Department.

REAL ESTATE POOL.

Judge Black to-day appeared before the House committee appointed to investigate the Washington Real Estate Pool, and Stated, as counsel for Hallett and Kilbourne, that he would, on Wednesday, present a brief, quoting authorities to show that the committee had no right to call for the production of Kilbourne's books showing his general real estate transactions.

SCHENCK'S SUCCESSOR NOMINATED.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, *vice* Robert C. Schenck, resigned.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON HEARD FROM.

Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, while sitting to-day as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, received the following telegram from Hon. George H. Pendleton:

Hon. Milton Sayler and Hon. H. B. Banning, House of Representatives:

If the article in yesterday's *Capital* in relation to the payment of money to Mrs. Belknap to secure the payment of a claim to the Bowler estate or to the Kentucky Central Railroad refers to me, I pronounce the story utterly false. I have telegraphed the committee, asking that they shall investigate immediately this matter and permit my examination at the earliest moment. Enforce my request. Please see that my emphatic denunciation of the story in all its aspects goes through the Associated Press dispatches.

[Signed] GEO. H. PENDLETON.

AN UNWELCOME INVESTIGATION.

The following is the resolution which Mr. Page unsuccessfully tried to obtain the floor to offer in the House to-day:

WHEREAS, This House has good reason to believe that the provisions of sections 540 and 545 of the Revised Statutes have been violated, and that evidence of the violation thereof is now in possession of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, therefore be it

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby instructed to report to the House, at its earliest convenience, whether any or all of the parties believed to be guilty of the violation thereof are now in custody, or what steps have been taken by the committee to secure the detention or prevent the escape of any or all of said parties, either as witnesses or for the purpose of prosecution, or whether any official notice was given to the proper law officers of the Government and, if so, whether such notice was given in time to prevent the escape of such parties from the jurisdiction of the United States, and whether any of such parties have so escaped and whether there has been any negligence on the part of any one having knowledge of the facts.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Committee on Judiciary this afternoon completed the Belknap articles of impeachment. They are twenty in number, specifically stating the various amounts of money received by him at different times from Marsh. These articles are founded on the testimony of that witness, but as he has fled the country the committee will to-morrow, on making their report, move its reference back to the committee, so that further testimony may be taken to strengthen the case. Some days may elapse before the articles shall be finally acted upon by the House and presented to the Senate. The committee will not sit in haste, as they wish to present a case that can be manfhained before the Senate. They charge Belknap with having violated Section 1,781 of the Revised Statutes, the penalty for which is imprisonment for not more than two years and a fine of not more than $10,000.

APPOINTMENT OF FORT SILL TRADER REVOKED.

The following telegram was sent to General Sheridan to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1876.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, Commanding, Chicago:

The President directs you to notify Evans, post trader at Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked. He will be permitted to remain and sell goods, at prices fixed by the Council of Administration, till the appointment of his successor. The President desires you to direct the Council of Administration to meet and recommend to the Secretary of War, through military channels, a suitable person for trader. Letter by mail.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

BABCOCK STICKS TO THE ARMY.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, General Babcock has not resigned his position in the army, and to-day said that he had no intention of so doing.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEFENSE—HE EXPLAINS THE CELEBRATED LETTER AND DISPOSES OF THE ST. LOUIS SENSATION.

Attorney General Pierrepont has addressed a letter to Hon. Scott Lord, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary, saying that his fair and considerate letter of the 3d inst. gives him the opportunity to fully explain certain charges contained in new publications, copies of which had been inclosed to him. The Attorney General says that in regard to the whisky cases at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, the Secretary of the Treasury and himself were in frequent consultation, and they never differed in their policy or in what they deemed the best mode of carrying out that policy. In October last, when the Secretary of the Treasury was in St. Louis, they agreed upon and dispatched a communication to the Solicitor with instruction, in which he said, among other things, that unless important ends are to be gained in other cases, he would make no terms with any individual party. The Attorney General says the policy indicated in this order was not communicated to any one, but contained the lead to the Attorney General, or the Secretary of the Treasury or the Solicitor, so far as the Attorney General knew or believed, to change this policy in any degree; but in the middle of the long and subsequent secret, various newspaper slips, private letters and personal statements came to the President and, in a lesser degree, to the Attorney General, that bargains were being made, or were about to be made, with criminals whose testimony was not in the slightest degree needed, by which many guilty and criminate parties to be let off from any kind of punishment, to be relieved of prosecution in a manner likely to bring scandal upon the administration of justice, and a quiet variance with the policy expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the Attorney General; and these statements were in a large measure addressed to the President and subsequently to the Attorney General by one of the oldest and most trusted supervisors in the service, and to which claim is given special knowledge upon the subject, and especially in relation to criminals in Chicago. It was also stated to the Attorney General that bargains of very questionable propriety were being made in Milwaukee by counsel, without consultation with the District Attorney and without any communication with the Attorney General, from whom they receive their appointment and for whose judicious conduct the Attorney General was responsible. The President was greatly disturbed by these varied and repeated representations of a cause so at variance with the policy before indicated and he brought it to the attention of the Attorney General, and finally suggested that, in view of the repeated statements, it would be well for the Attorney General to let the District Attorneys receive some caution upon this subject, and therefore a letter was dispatched by the Attorney General to District Attorney Hazleton, and is the one copied in the official records of the Department, with a note that the same was sent to the District Attorneys at Chicago and St. Louis. In the letter the Attorney General said he reposed in the officers' good judgment to refrain from everything that could by any possibility be construed as favoritism toward those who had defrauded the Government, and he remarked, "It is the President's reiterated desire that no guilty man should escape." A few days later the President, being still further pressed about the matter, sent for the Attorney General to learn whether he had taken any action. As the letter was purely official, and as all such letters are strictly confidential and intended solely for the eye of the District Attorney and for the sole purpose of advising them of complaints which were being made and to caution them against any appearance of improper management, the Attorney General was greatly surprised at the publication of the letter and greatly amazed that it should be wrestled from its original purpose and used for ends never imagined by the writer. The Attorney General will set himself to work to discover how the letter found its way into print, and finally came to the conclusion that it must have got out through a copy sent to the President and he received information which convinced him that it was so, and the fact that it was imperfectly reported in Western papers led him to believe that it had been read and perhaps imperfectly remembered. On speaking to the President on the subject, he said he had no knowledge whatever of the letter. The Attorney General says: "I waited for an opportunity, and had now ascertained that General Babcock, or some one for him who had access to the President's papers, obtained a copy of the letter without my knowledge on the part of the President, and that the same was used in the manner now known to all;" but under whose advice the Attorney General does not know. It is quite certain, he says, that if any one of the defrauders of the revenue imagined they were to reap advantage from the publication of the letter, or from the very false construction which they tried to force upon it, they had been, or would be signally mistaken.

The Attorney General says that since the acquittal of General Babcock he had seen it stated in one of the Western papers that evidence which would lead to the guilt of Babcock was communicated to his counsel by the Attorney General. He wished to state in the most emphatic language, and without any possible reservation, that there is not and there never was the slightest truth in the statement. He never made a communication, either written or verbal, to any one of Babcock's counsel upon the subject. As to Storrs, who is the counsel specially mentioned, the Attorney General says he has no recollection that he ever saw Storrs in his life. He was certain he never wrote to him. He might have seen him and have been introduced to him at some one of the crowded receptions of the President; this is possible; very many persons are introduced to him at these receptions, whose names are often indistinctly heard, and therefore not remembered. He certainly never saw Storrs at his house, or at the Department, or at any other house or place where he ever conversed with him upon the subject of General Babcock's trial, or upon any other subject. Judge Porter is the other counsel mentioned. He is an eminent lawyer of New York, a long acquaintance of the Attorney General and a much valued friend, and, besides, he is a gentleman of delicacy of sense. He once, and only once, called to pay his respects and stated merely that he was here to prepare himself in the Babcock trial, dropped the subject utterly and never resumed it or alluded to it again during his call. They never, by note, word or sign, had any other communication whatever on the subject.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Charles F. Gorham was yesterday confirmed Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Lieutenant Wallace Graham, United States Navy, died at Erie last evening, of pneumonia, after three days' illness.

According to present intentions Winslow, the forger, will proceed from London to Boston by the steamer Siberia, on the 21st of March.

Charles H. North & Co., extensive pork packers of Boston, went to protest Saturday. The house claimed a surplus in December of more than $500,000, and will probably only ask for an extension. D. M. Oliver & Co., provision dealers, also of Boston, are reported failed, owing North & Co. some $40,000. E. C. Hapgood & Co., wool dealers, are also reported failed.

MAINE ELECTIONS.

Important Republican Gains.

PORTLAND, March 6.—General Francis Fessenden, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 526 majority, in a total vote of 5,948. Last year the city went Democratic by 429 majority. The Republicans were also successful in the municipal elections at Saco, Bath, Lewiston, Rockland and Gardener.

POLITICAL.

State.

Thomas J. Smith has been chosen Representative delegate from Snyder county to the Democratic State Convention.

Captain W. B. Weber has been elected Representative delegate from Mifflin county to the Democratic State Convention.

Berks county will be represented in the Democratic State Convention by the following delegates: George F. Baer, Martin Yoder, George W. Brunckman, William K. Hauk, David Heinly, Daniel Deitrich, W. H. Potteiger.

There is no good reason why Governor Hartranft should not be the Republican nominee for President by the Cincinnati Convention. There is no one named in connection with the position who combines more of the elements necessary to make an available candidate. He has four times carried the State in hotly contested elections, twice as Auditor General, and twice as Governor, and has proven to be one of the safest, best and most popular officers the State has ever had. Even his political enemies have recently been unwillingly compelled to concede this fact. He is not only a man of thorough education, but of large experience in public affairs, and is possessed of a strong, vigorous and well balanced mind. No safer man could be placed at the head of the Government, nor has any State superior claims to that of Pennsylvania for the nomination. We have heard but one objection urged against Governor Hartranft, and that is that his election to the Presidency would give us a Democratic Governor for nearly two years, in the person of Lieutenant Governor Latta. This objection is more imaginary than real. President Hartranft would be inaugurated on the 14th March, 1877, while next fall a Legislature will be elected which will continue as long in power as Lieutenant Governor Latta. There can be no doubt that both branches of the Legislature of next year will be Republican, and that during the first half of which will live two years after the expiration of Governor Latta's term, will be largely Republican. He would consequently be powerless for evil. The limited amount of patronage which the Governor possessed under the old Constitution, has been further curtailed under the new, so that, with the exception of the filling of vacancies, the appointment of notaries public nearly completes the sum total of his patronage. Let us then have Hartranft and Hayes and we will sweep the field. —*Chambersburg Repository.*

MENTMORE.

The Estate of the Richest Man in the World.

Baron Rothschild's residence and estate at Mentmore is described as one of the finest and most extensive in England. It contains some 20,000 acres of the finest land in Buckinghamshire. It has garden, greenhouses and graperies so arranged as to furnish fruit every month in the year. Oranges, pineapples, figs, bananas and other tropical fruits are grown in abundance. When the Baroness is absent yachting in the channel or at her London house, orders by telegraph are sent to Mentmore daily for the supplies required. The vases and fountain and Italian gardens cost each £1,000. The statuary is all of the most costly kind, exquisitely wrought pieces. The great hall, which is about 20x30 feet, is filled by vases and statuary. Its contents must represent the value of not less than £100,000. It takes not less than three hours to pass through the rooms. The finish is exquisite, and the furnishing of each sumptuous. Some idea may be formed of the whole from the picture of a single bed-room, one of the many guest chambers, costing £25,000 or £30,000. In the dining and baronial hall are furnishings exceeding £200,000. Costly cabinets of the time of Louis XIV., of ebony inlaid with ivory or gold, diamonds, rubies and all sorts of precious stones, hang with the costliest tapestries of the time of Louis XVI., or covered with the richest needle-enamelled satin, may give some idea of the wealth lavished on this more than princely mansion. The costliest paintings adorn the walls, and the most skillful and expensive workmanship is displayed on the ceilings. The idea of the Baron seems to have been to build and furnish a mansion such as no other person in England, except perhaps the Duke of Westminster, could expect to rival. The stud is said to contain more high bred horses than any other in the world. It embraces thirty-five brood mares, as many racers, none of which are less in value than £500, while many of them run up to thousands.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD CIGAR MAKER—Address, stating wages expected per M. C. F., Box 123, Indiana, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house of five or six rooms. Address, stating location and rent, A. M., this office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER Print 7; one who understands his business. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock at E. G. BASSFORD'S, 10 & 12 Sixth st.

WANTED—SALESMAN—WHO CAN command a good Southern trade, desires a situation in a wholesale house to travel South; best references given. Address R., this office.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—BY A young man of industrious habits, with best of references, a situation in a retail dry goods store, has had experience. Address Box I, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young man of good address, a situation in a store; is willing to work; has experience in jobbing notion trade; reference good. Address C., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A COLED man of much experience wants a situation as Nurse in a family, hospital or institution, or surgical cases; best of references. Apply to LOUIS ANTHONY, 66 Boyle street, Allegheny.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—AT ONCE.

1 of $3,000, 2 or 3 years.
2 of $3,000, 2 or 3 years each.
1 of $1,500, 3 years.
2 of $1,000, 2 or 3 years each.
3 of $500, 2 or 3 years each.
THOS. K. PETTY,
No. 98 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—TO SELL—ONE THOUSAND Cook Stoves, the cheapest and best in the city. Every Stove warranted a first class baker. Call and examine at 317 Liberty street.

WANTED—PARTIES DESIRING A regular line of Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Washboards, Ringers, Sad Irons, Coal Buckets, Chicken Coops, Step Ladders, Clothes Horses and everything needed in a kitchen, cheap for cash. Call at 317 Liberty street.

WANTED—TO SELL OR RENT—Very fine Residence on Greenfield avenue, ten minutes' walk from Laughlin's Station. The house contains 8 Rooms, with side porch, full length of house, and porch in front of kitchen, and hall through center of house, cistern at door, with lawns, roads and walks, and plenty of flowers will laid out with 7 acres of ground, large orchards, with every variety of fruit trees, dwarf and standard, with large stable, carriage house and hay loft; spring house, with excellent spring of soft water, and one of the finest views in the country. Will rent the house and lot with tenant if desired. For further information inquire of WM. McKEE, 317 Liberty street.

WANTED—TO RENT—THAT DESIRable LIBERTY STREET PROPERTY, formerly occupied by John Shepard, at 317 Liberty street. Also, the second and third story of the same, well lighted, suitable for commission or other offices, or manufacturing light ware.

WANTED—TO SELL—A GOOD OPportunity for any person wanting to go into the Stove and Housefurnishing Business. Want to sell my entire large stock of Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders and Housefurnishing Goods, and good will of business and lease. Shelving, Safe and everything connected with the same. Having a large stock, bought for cash, and a good trade, I can offer extraordinary inducements, as I am not able to attend to this and my other business. Call and examine at 317 Liberty street.

WANTED TO SELL—50 BUILDING Lots on Greenfield avenue, five minutes' walk from Laughlin's Station, close to the street cars, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester, at reasonable price and long payments. WM. McKEE, 317 Liberty street, or on premises. TUS

WANTED—INFORMATION.

WANTED—INFORMATION—IF THE heirs of Frederick Murray, deceased, who was a Riverman at St. Louis, Mo., about thirty years ago, and supposed to have come from or near Pittsburgh, will address MRS. F. POLLOCK, Attorney, 208 Pine, St. Louis, Mo., they will learn something to their advantage.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER—EITHER Active, Silent or Special—with a cash capital of $12,000 or $

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1876.

GENERAL SCHENCK is not destitute of a certain degree of moral perceptiveness. He has resigned.

THE New Hampshire election takes place a week from to-day. We shall expect the Republicans to give MARCY the *coup de grace*.

THE rotten beam in the Democratic eye is altogether too big for the party to see its way clear to extract the mote from the Republican visual organ.

SAYS an exchange: "Even a Democratic House has its uses, after all." Of course it has. Providence often employs malevolent agencies to accomplish beneficial designs.

THE eldest son of the President has been ordered to join his command. The President is at length beginning to study in its civic sense the old Roman motto: *Fas est ab hoste doceri*.

THE State Supreme Court yesterday interned the Mount Moriah Cemetery Company of Philadelphia on the question of the interment of colored bodies within the cemetery limits.

THE cotton export trade of Philadelphia is growing rapidly. The exports from that port during the past four months were 28,827 bales, or more than double the shipments from Baltimore.

THE tariff question in the Dominion Parliament is not settled yet. The House of Commons debated it until 3:30 on Saturday morning, and then adjourned the matter until to-day, when a Ministerialist member will move an amendment in favor of a protective tariff. This will bring the issue squarely before Parliament. If carried, which is unlikely, it will be tantamount to a vote of want of confidence.

THE Chicago *Evening Journal* claims that there are over 25,000 believers in Spiritualism in that city, the number comprising judges, lawyers, bankers, editors, railway managers and merchants; all classes of society being found among its adherents. The question now arises whether this is the cause or consequence of the wide-spread mental and moral insanity which apparently prevails there?

ACCORDING to the New York *Bulletin's* statistics of pork packing at the six leading cities, during the season just ended, there is a falling off in the aggregate, compared with the season of 1874-5, of 360,511. The average net weight of hogs packed at these points last year was 209.74 pounds. Upon the basis of comparative weights indicated for this season, the average would be about 219½ pounds net, an increase of ten pounds, or about five per cent.

BETTER late than never, but General BABCOCK'S attendance at the Executive Mansion should have come to an end before this. He ought never to have gone back there when he returned from St. Louis. It is to be hoped the sufferings which the President has already experienced and is yet undergoing on account of his friends, may have the effect of teaching him that the Chief Magistracy of the country is by no means a personal perquisite.

THE Prince of Wales has stuck his last pig in India. He embarked at Bombay, yesterday, for England, where there is already talk of a great public reception for him when he sets foot again on his native shores, as well as on his entry into London. The local mayors and public officers are, of course, all deeply agitated on the subject. His visit to the Orient has been remarkable only for the exhibition of a grotesque and sloppy luxury, streaked with coarse sensuousness and coarser brutality.

THE *Post* virtually denies that when Mr. CLYMER charged that the case of the late Secretary of War was but "the proper outgrowth, the true exponent of the corruption, the extravagance, the misgovernment that have cursed this land for years past," he intended any partisan fling at the Republican party. We are glad to receive this assurance. We had a lurking impression, at the time, that he largely meant his remarks as a rebuke to his own political household. They were so richly deserved.

THE results of the township elections thus far held in the State of New York are very cheering for the Republican cause. St. Lawrence county does not give the Democracy a single representative in the Supervisors' Board, and other counties show results almost as striking, though not so unanimously decisive against them. On the few counties reported, the net Republican gain is thirty-eight, which indicates a marked change of opinion in favor of the Republican cause through that State during the past year. The changes are not confined to Republican counties alone, but are general.

A RECENT Democratic investigation of the Georgia State railroad lease shows that some $21,000 were paid out to subsidize Democratic Georgia newspapers in its favor. The editor of the Atlanta *Constitution* got five thousand dollars, while the Macon *Telegraph*, Augusta *Constitutionalist*, and the Columbus papers received from three to five thousand each, and a few hundred were corruptly distributed among the small country papers. None of these bought-up editors were Yankees, carpet-baggers or "niggers," but all simon pure Southern chivalry of the Democratic persuasion. It is sad.

THE directors of that recently burglarized bank at Northampton, Mass., say that, while conversing with New York detectives in regard to their loss, they have been frequently assured that Boss TWEED is still concealed in that city. It is more than likely to be true. When the great Democratic robber escaped through the connivance of the Democratic Sheriff of New York, the Democratic Governor of the State, TILDEN, announced that, unless TWEED was immediately recaptured, he should remove the Sheriff from office. TWEED has not been recaptured, however, nor has the Governor made any move toward removing the Sheriff. Moreover, not a Democratic paper has censured this course. On the contrary, TILDEN has been beslobbered with praise as a possible candidate for President, by the Democratic press. It has also been proved, by the Governor's own sworn evidence, that he was in intimate personal and political association with TWEED, while the latter was plundering the city right and left and that he took five thousand dollars from TWEED for campaign purposes, the money being notoriously stolen from the New York taxpayers. This is quite as much a part of the current news of the day as the story of BELKNAP'S downfall, but the Democratic papers are unable to find room for even the slightest reference to it. Their pretense of being virtuously shocked at official misconduct is a hypocritical sham, only expressing itself when the wrong-doer happens to be a Republican and they see a chance of making a little party capital out of a public shame.

UTTERLY unjustifiable and indefensible as BELKNAP'S crime was, it is nevertheless the duty of legislative bodies to retain some regard for the truth of historical statements. Mr. CLYMER, it will be remembered, charged in his place in the House that the late Secretary of War had been guilty of crimes unknown before in the history of our own or any other country. There is no charge, however, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Mail* vividly points out, that he, in any way, subverted Government funds, or diverted funds that should have gone to the public treasury to his private purposes; that he aided his country's enemies, or plotted how to betray her life by placing the nation's arms, intrusted to his care for her defense in time of need, just where he knew the open enemies of the nation would find them ready for their use when time should come for the breaking out of long-plotted war, as, not many years ago, did a certain Democratic Secretary of War named FLOYD. Neither is there any charge that he scattered over the face of the seas the country's men-of-war, so that when needed the betrayed land should not be able to summon her war vessels to her aid, as did a Democratic Secretary of the Navy named TOUCEY. Neither any charge that he abandoned his seat in the councils of the nation to hasten to put himself at the head of her foes, as did a Democratic ex-Secretary of War named JEFFERSON DAVIS. Not one of these grave charges that have been proved against others holding as exalted positions under the Government as himself, are even hinted at. BELKNAP'S downfall is terrible enough, but the Democratic party has embraced many a trusted and honored leader whose moral turpitude altogether outmatches his for blackness.

THE Boston *Advertiser* gives a very interesting account of the remarkable temperance crusade recently inaugurated in the eastern part of that State. The movement, which is scarcely three months old, began, it appears, in the town of Marblehead, where, out of a total population of about 8,000, the signers of the pledge, including women and children, already number five thousand. The reform club, composed of men who have given up drinking, has over six hundred members, and what was generally known as a town where intemperance was exceedingly common, has now thrown such influence the other way that the dram shops are deserted, cases of intoxication are extremely rare, and but few drunkards, it is said, are yet unconverted. The *Advertiser* states that the genuineness of the movement is shown also in other ways. The hardness of the times has practically disappeared; the taxes are paid promptly; very few cases of poverty have come to the local authorities for help, and none where liquor was the cause. The reform has not ended with the giving up of drinking. Provision has been made for the entertainment of workingmen and youths outside of saloons; reading and smoking rooms have been organized for use in the day and evening, and practical measures have been taken for the permanent lifting up of those who are down. The foremost men in drink have become foremost in efforts to elevate one another, and the movement from the first has started from moral, if not religious, convictions. It is the motto of the leader in the reform—a graduate of the Harvard Medical College, a physician by profession, in the prime of life, a man of strong sympathies and clear head, who has suffered personally from the evils from which he now seeks to deliver his fellows—that men cannot hold fast to the pledge unless the mind, heart and will are engaged in the work, and thus the whole movement is based upon right principles. It is moral suasion. It is bringing men to sign the pledge and then teaching them how to keep it. It is the practical amelioration and what looks like the permanent elevation of this part of society. The *Advertiser* says:

"The movement has some elements which thus commend it strongly. It is organized, not upon a political, but upon a moral basis. It bands men together in good works for one another. In Essex county, in Gloucester, Salem, Lowell and other places, where a similar movement has been begun, it has already sent many men to places of religious worship who once spent Sunday in debauchery, and has been felt as an upward tendency in homes, in churches, in business and throughout most departments of life. It has aimed to change public opinion by changing the wills and habits of those who help to make it. All these elements are commendable and permanent, and the movement has so far been marked by such good sense that it is likely to go through our Commonwealth, and work great results. If it can go on as it has begun, keep clear of political influence, touch the hidden springs of society, work where every great reform has its power, in people's wills and hearts, it will be what many have longed to see, and will win to itself, as substantial help, all the best elements in social life."

AT THE late annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a recently invented instrument for measuring railroad resistance, was exhibited, and a paper descriptive of the results of the experiments had with it, read, both of which attracted universal attention. The vexed question of railway management is the harmonizing of speed and friction, in order to reach economy in fuel without diminishing force. The inventor claims to have reached what he considers the solution of this problem; practical experiments have justified his belief, and at the institute, after he had stated his theories and exhibited the results of his experiments, every one of the savants in attendance, it is said, admitted that the problem had been solved. The inventor is Mr. T. H. DUDLEY, of Cleveland, recently chief engineer of the Cuyahoga Valley Railroad. His instrument he calls a "dynagraph," and its purpose is to measure "railway resistance," by recording upon paper the force required to draw a train at all speeds, marking the time in short intervals, so that the force absorbed by any change of speed can be clearly seen and understood, and its calculations directly utilized in reducing the cost of transportation. The dynagraph was first used last November, but it has cost years of thought and labor. Although only connected with the locomotive by the ordinary link and pin, every movement of the lever of the throttle valve and the lever of the reversing gear is, it is said, at once indicated and recorded, and upon heavy freight trains the opening of cylinder cocks is generally shown. Each locomotive and engineer give the record a distinct individuality, the former depending upon its condition and the latter upon his ability to run even and steady. To eliminate the latter irregularities, in his experiments the inventor has the same engineer and locomotive, with single cars and short trains. By passing over a road the machine indicates whether or not the track is in good condition, and whether the engines are working perfectly as to the admission and release of steam in the cylinders. Every pound of steam exhausted, every pound of force applied, is registered accurately on a strip of paper, and as well every mile of distance traveled, so that by examining the record one can see how much force it required to draw a train of a given weight a given distance, how much force was wasted at each stoppage and how much was required to overcome each grade or irregularity of the track. Then, when the amount and character of fuel used is considered, it becomes an easy problem for the railway manager to calculate how and when he can secure economy. The invention is already in use on many of the railways of the country, and is said to be universally approved. New ideas are shaping themselves into forms of utility every year, and we are getting nearer and nearer to that perfection and omniscience that nature makes necessary for those to whom she would unlock her bosom and reveal her secret self.

PERSONAL.

The moral of it is, according to "Gath," to the wives of poor Cabinet ministers: Wash your own dishes, like old Mrs. Frank P. Blair. To Cabinet ministers: Go to market like John Marsuall and walk off your fat.

Frank B. Sanborn writes to the Springfield *Republican* from Boston that "a young Bostonian—an editor of the *Globe*—has gone out to England with money for Winans." He adds that there is a report that legal difficulties will be thrown in the way of bringing the forger to Boston.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, before delivering a lecture on "Perpetual Forces," at Concord, Mass., the other evening, posted at the entrance of the hall a placard: "Tickets for sale for this lecture on condition that no report is taken of it. Reporters please take notice." The reporters regarded his wishes.

Belknap's oldest son, a youth of seventeen, is attending the Adams Academy at Quincy, and was in Boston on Thursday, where he got his first intelligence of his father's disgrace, by taking up an evening paper as he was waiting for his turn in a barber shop. The shock threw him into a state of great nervous excitement, and he went straight back to Quincy and took to his bed.

A wrestling match for $2,000 and the championship of the world, is to take place in Detroit, March 23, between Major J. H. McLaughlin, the well-known champion, and Jacob H. Martin, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, a novice to the professional ranks. Martin was born in New York city, and is a perfect Hercules. He is said to have lifted 1,300 pounds, dead weight, with one hand, and has never been thrown, although he has wrestled with several professionals. The Major will have to look out for his laurels.

Don Carlos' money will, at any rate, prevent the possibility of his coming to the fate of that unfortunate descendant of the Crusader kings, Leo XIII. of Khorassan, by-birth a Commenus and a Lusignan, who last week departed life in a hospital in Milan in a state of utter destitution, leaving a widow and six children dependent on public charity. Leo Commenus was deprived of his throne by Russia. He received an allowance, which he apparently squandered. He was wounded at Solferino when serving as major in the French army, and was buried on Monday last without a shirt, his body being huddled between four boards roughly nailed. *Sic transit gloria regum!*

A Card From Hon. George H. Anderson.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I take this method of answering the numerous inquiries of friends whether I shall be a candidate for renomination in the Forty-third Senatorial district.

I have concluded to become a candidate, believing it to be the general desire of my constituents. My record is before the public, and, if satisfactory, I should be gratified to receive the support of Republican friends in the forthcoming convention.

March 6, 1876. GEO. H. ANDERSON.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY, DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND MEDICAL SURGERY. By W. Paine, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, etc., etc. Published and for sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, and also copies supplied by Dr. W. Paine, 232 North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

This is a work of decided merit, and the product of a gifted mind; no person but a scholar could prepare one like it. It is monumental of patient research and culture, embodying all the modern investigations into the nature and causes of disease and the improved methods of treatment. It is a text book for the student and the profession. The author has presented the salient features of the different systems of medicine, and shown the superior advantages of the New School remedies, which he has more fully discussed in a recent work on the subject. Professor Paine also gives his experience in a large practice of twenty-five years, demonstrating the practice of medicine by these new remedies to be preferable to other systems of treatment. This valuable work is written in a popular form, and is the kind of a text-book that the general reader can readily understand. It is admirably suited for unprofessional persons to consult and obtain useful information. The chapter on pathology is able and exhaustive, and throws a flood of light upon this subject. Personal knowledge of the distinguished author's scholarly abilities, and of his successful treatment of difficult and dangerous diseases, enables the writer to commend this work as worthy. After a brief introductory chapter, we have presented the diagnosis of disease; pathology, inflammation, consideration of vegetable, miasmatic and eruptive fevers; diseases of digestive, absorbent, respiratory and circulatory systems; diseases of the skin, nervous system, urinary organs, of females and children; general diseases of the eye and ear, and malignant diseases. Each form of disease is described, and the symptoms, causes and treatment given, by which any unprofessional reader may easily learn information as timely as invaluable. We close as we began, by saying that the work is one of decided merit.

A PAYING INVESTMENT. By Anna E. Dickinson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This thin volume is of the most orthodox Dickinsonian school of thought, in which the gifted author and lecturer discusses grave questions in her usual matter of fact and eloquent style. While the work is not faultless, it is high toned in style, pure in sentiment, and reflects the advanced views of the age relative to women. The idea of the book is an eloquent plea setting forth the imperative need of educating all children and training them in industrial pursuits; of co-operation and wise economy; of intelligent and active interest in politics; of reform in administering justice, and of organizing all the moral forces of society—women as well as men—to secure these objects.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JANUARY, 1876. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

This is called a "Centennial Number," and very properly, as it gives a review of the course of American thought in religion, politics, abstract science, economic science, law and education, 1776-1876. The contents indicate this fact, as follows: "Religion," by Professor J. L. Diman, of Brown University; "Politics," by W. G Sumner; "Abstract Science," by Simon Newcomb; "Economic Science," by C. F. Dunbar; "Law," by G. T. Bispham; and "Education," by D. C. Gilman. These papers are thoughtful, elaborate, and show a breadth of scholarship, that makes them valuable and worthy of the first place of centennial documents. Now is a good time to subscribe.

THE WESLEYAN DEMOSTHENES: Comprising Select Sermons of Rev. Joseph Beaumont, with a sketch of his character, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, D. D. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

These select sermons of the gifted Beaumont bear upon their face the evidence of superior worth. They were not thought to be prepared to be spoken, and not to be read from the pulpit. The class of subjects gave fine scope to his brilliant imagination and are diverse in thought. His overpowering eloquence was made more effective by timely incidents and apt illustrations. We think this volume of sermons will escape the charge of being heavy and uninviting. Dr. Beaumont during his brilliant career of thirty years exerted a powerful influence upon those who heard him. He died in the pulpit in 1855.

LABAN'S MISSION; or, The Influence of Sunday Schools.

SUNSHINE OF BLACK POOL. By Emma Leslie, author of "Glancia," etc. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

"Marian's Mission" is a story of interest, in which the life incidents of persons engaged at a cotton factory are vividly portrayed. The disastrous effects of the late war were sorely felt, but the heroine employed her mind and hand in doing good and therefore reaped a rich fruitage in the end. "Sunshine of Black Pool" is another story of similar character, depicting the devoted labors of two young ladies, who produced a halo of light amid the darkened and ignorant minds of Black Pool, that seems almost incredible. Amid their labor, they were also the light and joy of their homes. Both capital books for the Sunday school.

THE LITTLE TROWEL. By Edith Waddy. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

A story of English life, with incidents of the family, "drawn from real life." The fair author is the daughter of a distinguished English minister, and in recognition of her regard for American readers, she has written this beautiful tale. The story hinges on the gift of a trowel. It deserves to be widely read.

LEOFWINE, THE SAXON: A Story of Hopes and Struggles. By Emma Leslie, author of "Glancia," etc.

ELFREDA. A sequel to Leofwine. By Emma Leslie. Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

"Leofwine," the fifth volume of the series of Church History Stories by these publishers, sketches the lights and shades of the power of the Church in the Dark Ages, between the tenth and twelfth centuries, frequently becoming a place of refuge and protection, elements sadly wanting in later periods of the Romish Church. It also illustrates that the weak were frequently overawed by the strong and the wing of the Church. The story itself is one of absorbing interest, and the historical scenes give it increased attraction.

Volume sixth of the same series, "Elfreda," a sequel to "Leofwine," describes a period embracing the times of Henry II., Richard I. and John. This story shows that the Church used her power to circumscribe rulers and persons in authority, rather than for the advancement of religious purposes. The pictures of Saxon and Norman life are graphic, and render both volumes fascinating.

THE BEREAN QUESTION BOOK FOR 1876. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This little work was prepared by Dr. Vincent, with the aid of the Rev. G. A. Peiz and the Rev. J. L. Hurlburt, and is intended to guide pupils as to the lines of thought in which they should study, and to show teachers how the several lessons for the year should be taught—to be used at home but not in school.

DEAR LADY DISDAIN. By Justin McCarthy. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York. For sale by R. Weidin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author is one of the brilliant writers of the *Galaxy*, and this novel, in serial form, has been for some time one of its attractive features. Many who have read instalments from time to time will be glad to have it in book form, and especially the general public. Mr. McCarthy is a graceful writer, without being powerful, and invests his romances with attractive features. The story is above the level of most works of fiction, and is likely to be widely read.

MONFORT HALL. By MRS. C. A. Warfield, author of the "Household of Bouverie," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author of "A Double Wedding" enjoys quite a reputation as a writer of fiction, and this story is regarded, in the language of another, as admirable and original in plot, varied in incident, and intensely absorbing in interest; besides, throughout the volume there is an exquisite combination of sensibility, pride and loveliness which will hold the work in high estimation.

THE AMERICAN STATE AND AMERICAN STATESMAN. By William Giles Dix. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These essays are couched in vigorous language, and are chaste and scholarly in style. The author treats the topics with the touch of a master, and in the most advanced form of thought. They give food for thought as well as afford pleasure in their perusal. Grave questions are discussed, and the characteristics of certain statesmen, who have left their impress on the national mind, are presented in an attractive form. The list of subjects indicate their excellence, namely: Charles Sumner, Senators and States, British Parliament, American Congress, Christianity the Inspirer of Nations, Materialism the Curse of America, America a Christian Power, Abraham Lincoln, Origin of the Empire of North America, National Unity the Source, not the Delegate of Authority, National Sovereignty, and Are the United States a Nation?

DAVID THE KING. With a Study on the Location of the Psalms in the order of David's Life. By Rev. Charles E. Knox, author of "A Year with St. Paul." Published by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The mode of treatment of "David the King" is rather unique, investing the wonderful history of the sweet singer of Israel with a freshness and beauty that the ordinary Bible reader would not discover. The plan of the work is admirable, including the leading biographical centers of the Scriptures and the doctrinal, legal, devotional or prophetical books which surround these centers. The author has endeavored to give the spirit which the truths had upon living men when they were written, by observing the same line of thought, feeling and action which produced them. The events of David's history are clearly traced, with the aid of numerous maps, and the various occasions noted in which are recorded the songs of his experience, representing all places of his eventful career. The work is exceedingly timely, too, as an aid to those studying the International Series of Sunday School Lessons. The expository part of the work is most excellent, and the topographical information will be regarded as among its chief features of excellence, especially as it is based on the latest researches in Palestine. The book is elegantly printed, usually the case of the publications bearing the imprint of this excellent firm.

VIVIA; or, The Secret Power. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. K. Weidin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the eleventh volume of the new and uniform edition of this popular authoress. Her position as a writer of fiction of the sensational type is well-known. "Vivia," it is said, is a story that show the writer's best qualities of construction and narration. No one of them exceeds it in dramatic power or in character-drawing, and it will no dobut create more than ordinary sensation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"What lost a world, and made a hero fly?
The timid tear, in Cleopatra's eye."

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all."

"Do thy duty, and have thy duty."

The entire Democratic party is Bel-knapping.

Extravagance and crime are Siamese twins.

The necessity of personal integrity to public faith is absolute.

Keep cool. The bottom has not yet dropped out of the solar system.

The right spirit. No bars will be allowed inside the Centennial inclosure.

People who live in glass houses should be careful how they throw stones.

A general convention of Baptist Social Unions will be held in Philadelphia, May 30 and 31.

Now let there be a thorough cutting down in the prices charged by traders at any posts.

SATAN seems to be engaged in a series of Graco-Roman wrestling matches with certain high officials.

We give the Democracy thanks. It is not forbidden to cast out devils by the hand of Beelzebub.

Plenty of peaches. The Delaware newspapers have already commenced to predict a short crop the coming season.

Disintegration. The membership of trades unions in New York city has fallen from 48,000 in 1873 to 18,000 this year.

It was Fenelon who said: "The passion of acquiring riches in order to support a vain expense, corrupts the purest souls."

A "spelling bee" took place in London, recently, under the direction of Toole, the actor. Many distinguished people participated.

Last year 6,865 horses were delivered for consumption in Paris, yielding 2,748,218 pounds, or over four hundred pounds each of meat.

The average hog last year weighed 221 pounds. This year he weighs 268 pounds. Also the average Democrat feels heftier than usual.

City Treasurer Widener, of Philadelphia, thinks his sphere is too narrow, and wants to widen her. Hence he is a candidate for State Treasurer.

Talleyrand's invariable inquiry, when told of any man's disaster or crime, "who is she?" was based on a profound knowledge of human nature.

A check for two cents, drawn by a leading Massachusetts bank-man, passed through about twenty hands, last week, and was finally deposited in bank.

As woman is the inspiration of all that is best and noblest in human achievements, so she has the power to drag down the highest, bravest and truest natures.

It was time. A movement to correct alleged Sabbath school evils has commenced in earnest with the Methodists, and will probably extend to other societies.

Pitiful. Of the 75,000 artisans, mechanics and laborers in New York city about one-third are out of employment, and back of these are the suffering mothers and children.

Significant juxtaposition. In Boston there is a church called the Church of Lofty Aspiration, and it has just purchased a lot on Vanity Square for building purposes.

The centenary of the night occupation and fortification of Dorchester Heights, at Boston, by a few hundred ragged Continentals, was celebrated in that city last Saturday.

A certain Dr. McKinley, of Chicago, constituted himself a liquor smelling commission of one and reports, after due investigation, that as a nation we have 400,000 drunkards.

The New York *Herald* describes St. Charles, Mo., as "situated on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers." The ignorance of the *Herald* is continental.

The Committee on Ways and Means have appointed to-day as the time for hearing the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society on the proposed new liquor bill. A heavy delegation will be present.

Homeopathy has opened up for itself a new field. By this treatment in veterinary practice, to which the equine creation do not say neigh, it is claimed that twenty-ve per cent. more cures are obtained.

It is said that one-sixth of the Protestant benefices in Prussia, on becoming vacant, will remain so for want of candidates. Cause, a growing indifference to religion. Candidates fall off because they find their occupation gone.

The Louisville *Commercial* complains because the telegraphic operator at that point twisted "poetry" into "poverty," when the programme for Mardi Gras at Memphis was received. He was right, however. It was precious poor poetry.

What saith quaint old Tom Fuller? "It is observed of the camel that it lies quietly down till it hath its full load, and then riseth up. But this *vulgus* is a kind of beast which riseth up soonest when it is overladen." Lec public officials lay the meaning well to heart.

The chief cause of the present insurrrection of the Herzegovinians against Turkey is, at the bottom, the impossibility of obtaining justice for Christians in Mohammedan courts, so that it is useless for the former to become legal proprietors of land. The Turks and Slavonic Mohammedans hate and dispise Christians, and generally hold that they have no rights that true believers are bound to respect. They may legally acquire landed property, and may legally testify in court, but the Turks pay no attention to rights which they give to them as they choose. The judges are, without exception, venal to the last degree. The great reason why the terms of the Andrassy note are not accepted by the insurgents is that they know the Sultan cannot enforce them even if he is so inclined. The beys do not believe that firmans of liberal import are seriously intended, and pay no heed whatever to carry them out.

The Hubbard (Ohio) *Vindicator* says Andrews & Hitchcock have disposed of all the iron on hand at their furnaces, and have orders sufficient to keep their works running full blast for some time to come. The same paper says there is also a certainty of the rolling mill starting up on or before the first of April.

OHIO NEWS.

Tiffin's water works project has fallen through.

A Salem lady gave birth to triplets, last week, all girls.

Lebanon is sorely vexed with burglars and incendiaries.

The amount of unpaid taxes in Lucas county is $600,000.

Knox county people are talking of erecting a soldiers' monument.

A party is organizing in Painesville to emigrate to the Black Hills.

The Huron county jail has again been condemned by the Grand Jury.

Isaac Harter, Sr., an old and highly respected citizen and banker of Canton, is dead.

The reunion of the old Twentieth Ohio Regiment will take place in Mt. Vernon, April 6, 1876.

The amount of the defalcation of John R. Helman, Treasurer of Wayne county, is ascertained to be about $38,000.

They have a lady in Warren county now in her hundredth year, who can easily walk two miles without stopping to rest.

The Mount Vernon *Banner* says there is no foundation for the report of the insanity of the mother of the lost boy, Eddie Berger.

There are five hundred and one boys now at the State Reform Farm—the largest number ever confined within its limits at any one time.

Jesse Cook, of Hicksville township, Defiance county, settled his domestic and all other earthly difficulties, last week, by a dose of strychnine.

Miss Ella Padgham, of Fostoria, was badly scalded last Friday by the explosion of a bottle of shoe blacking that had been placed upon the stove to warm.

Arrangements have been made for a reunion of all military organizations in which Tuscarawas county was represented, at Uhrichsville, on the 4th of July next.

At Reynersville, Noble county, last week, a young man named McClain took a hand at firing an ancient shot gun; and the gun exploded and took a hand from McClain.

A convention of the semi-professional base ball clubs of Ohio and adjoining States, has been called to meet in Columbus in March, for the purpose of organizing a Western National Base Ball Association, and play for a Western whippsnannant.

The New Lisbon *Buckeye State*, in bold, black letters, gives the following information: "To Tramps—New Lisbon is the meanest town in seventeen counties. Canon has a soup house, with pepper, salt, crackers and a pewter spoon thrown in."

A citizen of Urbana has in his possession a lot of the old, repudiated Continental money, which his grandfather received as pay for services in the revolutionary army. The old soldier used to tell how much he once enjoyed a breakfast that cost him $250 in Continental money.

Oliver R. Hudson, a drug clerk, of Cincinnati, died on the 4th inst of poison administered by himself with suicidal intent. Depression, caused by loss of property at gambling, seemed to have been the cause. Deceased was from Kanawha county, West Virginia.

Martha Puterbaugh, of Enterprise, Preble county, recently gave birth to an illegitimate child, and in the desire to hide her shame cut her off-spring's throat and hid the body in a trunk. She declares that she committed the ghastly crime at the suggestion of her seducer, who has gone to Baltimore. The mother has been placed under arrest.

A Genial Restorative.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably though surely progressive, never abrupt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the restablishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malaria, and a first rate diuretic.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

GEO. A. BERRY, PRESIDENT.
D. E. McKinley, Sec'y. and Treasurer

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW GOODS,

FOR

Gent's Spring Wear,

JUST ARRIVED AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 54 SIXTH STREET.

Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there for sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE.

McKEE & BROS.

Have removed their OFFICE and SAMPLE ROOM to their Works,

FOOT OF EIGHTEENTH STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

REMOVAL.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE (English's Block), between Wood and Smithfield streets.

W. G. JOHNSTON, President.
WALTER MORRIS, Secretary.

LEGAL.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM McC. DRAVO, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 91 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, on the 24th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1876.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. P. Bakewell, late of the Seventh ward, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.

R. G. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.

$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.

ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }

This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It uses no out side inducements to secure support. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It contains all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements—also, all controversies. No effort is spared to make a pure, safe, attractive and instructive journal for

THE FAMILY.

While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for this JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country, to be the BEST INSIDE, and NORTH WESTERN PLACE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in

TERMS AND TONE.

The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of

THE AGE IN FREEDOM AND FORCE.

Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address

Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
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Philadelphia.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors, generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

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Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult P. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, Room 3, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING AND IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

At 12½, 15 and 18½c.

New Dress Plaids,

Extra good value. At 18½c, a choice line of SILK Plaids, usual price 25c. Just opened, a beautiful assortment of

Black Dress Silks,

And the newest shades in colors and stripes, at unusually low prices.

Mourning Dress Goods.

A nice assortment in Balmoral Grapes, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, Biarritz Cloth, &c., at very low prices. We offer special inducements to our patrons in

Black Cashmeres,

At 50, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 87½, 90, 95c and $1, which for value cannot be surpassed. We beg to call special attention to our large stock of

Cloths and Cassimeres,

In all the latest Spring styles, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

At 50, 75, 80 and 87½c.

All Wool Cassimeres,

Extra good value. Finer qualities at equally low prices.

N B.—OUR "LADIES' JOURNAL"

James Caldwell & Co

Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of

LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,

IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.

These Goods were bought at the recent closing out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of

LADIES' FINE FURS

Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,

SACQUES AND JACKETS,

From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice

Black Silk Suits,

Trimmed with Velvet, at One Hundred Dollars, reduced from One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Our stock of

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS

VERY COMPLETE.

Agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine,

JAMES CALDWELL & CO.,

115 and 117

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

C

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 6, 1876.

The financial situation opens without change, the loan market being easy and prime mercantile paper in request. The abundance of funds and strength of banking institutions, heretofore noted, continued in full force. As heretofore reported lenders are exercising the usual caution and discrimination in the acceptance of paper, but any strictly first-class notes can be placed readily at low rates, as formerly quoted. In stocks, bonds and Eastern exchange there is no news to report.

—Our telegraphic advices from New York to-day show a slightly increased ease in the gold market, while stocks weakened slightly. Our Philadelphia report shows no important alteration in the prices of the leading Pennsylvania stocks, while the money market in both New York and Philadelphia is easy. From Chicago we learn that "the financial situation has subsided, now that the settlements of the month have been made, to one of considerable dullness. The light business of the last month or two in commercial pursuits has diminished the supply of mercantile paper, and this is barely made good by the deficiency in collections. The city demand for loans is scarcely vigorous enough to absorb this accumulating surplus, and outside applications for loans are consequently more in request." The New York *Bulletin* refers to the condition of the English money market as follows:

London advises betray an uneasiness in financial circles there, and report one important commercial failure. Allusion is made also by the *Times* to an unsettled feeling in Liverpool, which, however, is discredited by advices from that port. At present it is not very apparent what all this means, as there is nothing in the condition of the money market to cause trouble. We fear it implies that the series of failures that occurred last year have not cleared out all the weak spots in the English credit system, and that the subsequent caution of discounters has produced new symptoms of insolvency which are producing distress. England appears to be undergoing a process of fraction in the form of dry-rot, instead of the more general form of sharp panic.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* notes how the differences of opinion in banking circles as to the prospective course of the money market during the next few years are reflected in the different attitudes towards circulation. While some old banks, believing that specie payments are inevitable, and that the present unprofitableness of circulation will continue, while the process of return to specie will likely be fraught with danger to the whole banking machinery, are selling their bonds and retiring their notes, new banks continue to be formed on every hand. The present high price of governments is a great inducement to many to withdraw their circulation, but it should be borne in mind that the ease in money which causes this advance in government is certain to continue and that prices will very likely still further advance. Were it not for the facility in forming new banks offered by our present free banking laws, it is probable that there would be much less of this retiring of bank circulation.

—A noticeable feature of the gold movement of late has been made by the current shipments from New York to Havana. At the latter place exchange is so depressed as to have enabled a profit of 3½ per cent. to be made on importations of gold, and even now 2¾ per cent. is realized on such operations; and it is anticipated that $1,500,000 more gold may have to go there to restore the equilibrium of the exchanges. The New York *Bulletin* says that it may be that considerable amounts of supplies will be sent hence to Havana to provide for the coming large increase in the military force on the island; but it is a question whether those operations will occur in time to so influence the exchanges as to check the present outflow of specie.

—The *Insurance Chronicle* says: Senator Starbuck has introduced a bill into the New York legislature, providing that insurance companies may invest their funds in any other State in the same class of securities in such State as such corporations are by law allowed to invest in this State. But this act shall not be construed as authorizing, nor does it permit, any such corporation to loan money on mortgage upon improved real estate not situated in this State or in States adjacent thereto; but it shall be lawful to loan money upon bond and mortgage upon cultivated farms and other improved real estate possessing a rental value of at least 10 per cent. upon the sum loaned, and being of the actual value of at least double the sum loaned thereon.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 6, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123¼	123¼	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119¾	119¾	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	119¾	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121½	121½	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121½	121½	....	....
5-20's, 1868	123½	123½	....	....
10-40's	118¾	118¾	....	....
10-40's, coupons	119	119	....	....
Currency 6's	122	122	....	....
New 5 per cents	118¾	118¾	....	....
Pacific of Union Tel.	68½	68¾	69¼	69¼
Quick Silver	....	....	19	....
Lacaic Mail	22¾	22¾	20¾	21¼
Pacific Mail	....	....	131	....
Adams Express	108	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	....	....
American Express	62¾	....	62½	....
United States Express	78¾	....	78	....
New York Central	114½	....	115¾	115½
Erie	18¼	....	18	18¼
Michigan Central	90¾	....	90¾	90¾
Michigan Southern	63½	63¾	64¼	64¼
Illinois Central	102¼	....	102	....
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	94¾	....	94¾	43
Chicago & Northwestern	43	....	43	43¼
Do. preferred	84	....	....	84¾
Rock Island	104½	105¼	....	....
St. Paul common	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¼
Do. preferred	....	....	....	80¾
Wabash common	8¾	....	....	8¾
Fort Wayne	103¾	....	103½	....
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	21¼	....	21½
Union Pacific	37¾	....	....	37
Harlem	141	142¾	142¾	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾	19¼	....	18¾
Iron Mountain	25	26	25½	....
C., C. & I.	4¾	....	4¾	4¾
Alliance & Pacific	....	....	....	13
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	35	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	40	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	104¾	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	56¾
Reading	....	....	50¾
United Co.'s of N.J.	143½	144	....
Oil Creek	14½	14¾	....
Lehigh Valley	62¾	....	....
Allegheny Valley	99	100	....
Central Transportation	....	....	45½

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* notes the following changes in the railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 15¾; preferred 31.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes 66 francs 97½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—United States bonds—New 7's 108.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Gold 113¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 85¾@86.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, March 6, 1876. }

The feeling in mercantile circles was quite good to-day. The week's trade opened up with considerable activity, and the prospects at present seem favorable to a growth in the volume of traffic. The aggregate amount of transactions in the wholesale houses was liberal to-day, and as a general rule, trade was satisfactory. Of course there were exceptions to this state of affairs. The grain trade, for instance, was sluggish and quiet, and in country produce there was a more unsatisfactory feeling in some of the leading staples consequent upon the warm weather. Values are, as a general thing, quite steady, and beyond an advance in sugars and a decline in petroleum, there was no change of importance to report in quotations.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour bbls	2,199
Wheat, bus	1,400
Corn, bus	400
Barley, bus	2,460
Oats, bus	220
Potatoes, bus	135
Butter, pkgs	85
Bacon, lbs	1,230
Hay, bales	585

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices for lots of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a rather slow movement in grain circles to-day, without material change in quotations. Wheat is quiet at former prices. The current rates are as follows: Michigan white $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 38@1 39; Northwestern red $1 38@1 42; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 10@1 22; rejected do $1 30@1 36, so-to-quality; spring feeling quiet in spring wheat, No. 1 ruling at $1 30@1 33. Corn is easy with a moderate inquiry. We quote new shelled at 49@50c for yellow; 48@49c for high-mixed; 45@47c for low-mixed; new car 44@46c for yellow; prime Kansas do 52@54c; mixed 45@47c. Oats were rather quiet. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 46@47c; white do at 49@50c; Western white 48@49c. Barley is rather stagnant at lower quotations; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 40@1 45; common to prime 80@90c. Rye quiet and lower at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand for leading brands is active and some grades more prominent. Jobbers report their trade larger than ever before. The sales current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $ 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do ₱ 25 red wheat flour $ 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are as follows: Rowe's Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota at $6 50@6 75; Rochester at $7 25@8 50; choice patents $8 5 ₱ 00; red winter wheat is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 00@5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; unbolted wheat $1 25 ₱ bushel. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—We still have to report a dull and depressed market. We quote upland prairie $10 00@13 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2 $14 00@15 00.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unaltered figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues firm with an active jobbing demand for prime sound qualities. We quote choice $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We note sales in a regular way at 7@7½c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market is steady. We quote prime at 1 [illegible] from first hands $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel; in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow. We quote prices easy at $3 00@3 25 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The warm weather influences the market, but in rather an easier direction. Common grades, but prime to choice qualities remain active and firm, and, indeed, upon the all-edged qualities somewhat higher prices are ruling than last week. We quote the best quality all-edged family at 33@36c ₱ lb; prime to choice 29@31c; common to fair rules at 18@25c.

CANDLES—There is a rather quiet market. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ hundred.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market. Prices are firm at $12 00@14 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 9@11c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@23c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 23@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—There was an easier feeling at unchanged prices. Receipts are liberal, having been 54 packages by the Pan Handle and 304 packages by river on Saturday. We hear of sales at 16c from store, that being the ruling figure.

HOGS—The market continues to show some firmness, but is in the main quiet. We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ lb; mediums 15@17c; grassers 13@14c.

HOMINY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote from mills at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@30c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Remain in fair request at easy prices: prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@7c, according to quality; Virginia, 5½@6c; shellbarks are easy at $4 00@4 50 ₱ bushel; nuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazelnuts 10@12c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—We have to report a continued dull market, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. Prices are nominal from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance. Receipts for the week were 7,141 bushels.

POULTRY—We quote dressed chickens at 14@16c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 50@90c per pair.

SEEDS—We quote clover seed at $8 00@9 00; timothy $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market uncompiled. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 18c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

The market is firm and while there is no quotable advance from former prices, the tendency is strongly upward. Receipts are liberal and trade is active.

BACON—There was a rather quiet feeling at quotations which are as follows: Smoothly 10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Pickled hams and shoulders were firm being quotable at 10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $1 75@2 00.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13½c ₱ lb; in buckets 15c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 10¾@10½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 10½@10¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 10½@10¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 12c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 12½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 12½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 12½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb tubs 12c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at easy prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 06 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@66c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUCAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations. We quote ruling prices being $22 25@23 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings continue very light; and prices are firm at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 8½@10c ₱ lb; country 8½@8½c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

Groceries.

There was an active and fairly satisfactory trade in standard groceries, the feeling being comparatively active. We advance our quotations on standard refined sugars, but otherwise the market is quotably unchanged. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	c Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	23	c Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22	c Do. extra C	10 c
Good Rio	21	c Extra C—yel	9½@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20	c C—yellow	8¾c
Java	32	c Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	26@27	c Crushed	11¾c
2d grades do	24@25	c Powdered	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	24½@25	c Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	34	c Good fair N. O	8 c
Java, in bulk	33	c Fully do	8½c
Teas.		Prime do	8¾c
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	50c@1	White Extra do	10 c
Imperial	50c@	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Oolong	25c@	Strp ch. N. O.	60@62c
Fancy	1 00	Prime	58c
Souchong	35c@	Good	50c
Starch.	₱ lb	Syrups.	
Pearl	4½@4¾c	Ex. white drips	70c
Silver gloss	9½	Sugar drips	60c
Corn	10¼c	Lower grades	35@50c
Spices.			
Cloves	25 c	Cheese	15 c
Cassia	33@25 c	Allspice	17 c
Nutmegs	1 25	Saltpetre	8@12 c
Pepper	19@20 c		
Soaps.			
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25		
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75		
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75		
Gold Oil	6 50		
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4 25		
German mottled do	7½c		
California, ₱ box	4 20		

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@50c
Spun rolls	60@65c	Smoking, unassorted	50@75c
Black Navy	50@55c	Leaf Tobacco—	
Black Twist	50@55c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Navy	50@55c	wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Cav	45@70c	Virginia, fancy lugs	5@6c
Virginia Twists	53@55c	Ohio seed wrap'r	18@25c
Virginia Cav	53@55c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Black	60@65c	Connecticut (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Flounders	60@75c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Bright pounds	53@55c	Havana colors	125@225c
Black Quarters	53@55c	Havana fillers	60@1 25
Rough & Ready	60@65c	Havana fillers	60@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Cigars—	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn's. seed	@15@ 20
Cut and Dry	35@45c	Connecticut	@24@ 30
Scotch Snuff	45@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@150

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 lb Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 lb blackberries	$2 50
2 lb common pears	2 00	2 lb blueberries	2 00
2 lb pine apple	2 00	2 lb white cherries	2 75
2 lb quinces	3 00	2 lb red cherries	2 00
2 lb raspberries	2 75	2 lb damsons	1 75
2 lb strawberries	2 00	2 lb green gages	3 00
2 lb Lima beans	2 00	2 lb egg plums	3 00
2 lb string beans	1 80	2 lb common plums	2 00
2 lb Winslow's corn	2 25	2 lb peaches	1 75
2 lb peas	2 00	2 lb peaches	2 25
2 lb tomatoes	1 65	3 lb pie peaches	1 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; valentias, new, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 9¼@9½c ₱ lb. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; dr'd shelled 55c; Ivica 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16@20c. Brazil nuts 11c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00@6 00; Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—A steady trade at reduced prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$24 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	22 00	Round do	6 25
Ex. No. 1 shore do	20 00	Cake do, in ½ bbls	3 75
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smok'd bloat'r, bx	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large George's codfish, ₱ lb	6½c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Medium do	6 c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
No. 2 do	16 00	Mallbut do	14½c
Large No. 3 do	11 50	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
Whitefish	5 75	Scaled herring, do	50 c
California salmon, half-bbls	9 50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

Petroleum.

March 6.—There was a quiet and dull feeling in the petroleum trade to-day, and nothing of interest occurred except a slight falling off in crude quotations.

CRUDE.—There is little of interest to note in to-day's market. It was signally dull, with less disposition to operate than has been manifested for weeks past. The market opened this morning at 82 03¾ asked for United and Conduit, and 82 02½ bid. During the morning the transactions were exceedingly light. In the afternoon the market became heavy and weak, and under the pressure of some large offers, steadily declined until about four o'clock it reached $1 93½ bid for United and Conduit. After this decline, and at the last quoted figures, a somewhat better feeling was manifested, and United and Conduit advanced to $1 95@1 96¼. Very little was done in shipments to-day. Some sales at $2 10, and for Union, pipage paid, $2 12½@2 15.

REFINED.—The market was weak under the influence of the decline in crude, and a downward tendency was shown, though to quotable decline was recorded. We quote standard white on the cars at 10¼@10½c in five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works. New York delivery rules rather easy at 11c for early March. Philadelphia is quoted at 12c for prompt and first half of April; 11½c for November rules at 13¾@13¾c for prompt.

OIL BARRELS—Remained without change and nominal at $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—The *Courier* says: The usual monotony of the oil business was not disturbed on Saturday beyond a slight decline in prices. United opened at $2 06¾ and then fell to $2 02¾, closing at $2 03¾. Conduit and Union were dull and declined during the day at 1¼c below United. Pennsylvania Transportation was the only division closed at $1 92¼@1 93¾, and Upper Road and shipment $2 17½@2 18¾. The total sales were 24,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, March 6.—The *Derrick* says: United opened yesterday morning at 82 05¾, declined to $2 03¾, advanced to $2 06¾ and closed at $2 02¾. Conduit ruled at United quotations, that price being but little from selling. Union was 2½@3¾c below United and Conduit. Outside lines were not quotable. Shipment $2 17¾ asked; $2 16¾ bid. There were 30,000 barrels United and about 5,000 barrels shipment.

NEW YORK, March 6, closing 4.—There are no further changes in prices, with a very dull market. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½@8¾c, and 11½c in shipping order; refined 14c; casco 13½@13¾c; naptha is quoted at 10c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 13½c; at Philadelphia 13¾c.

TITUSVILLE, March 6.—Market weak at $2 15. Oil City, $2 06¾ asked; $2 02¾ bid; $2 03¾ asked; market quiet.

ROUSEVILLE, March 6.—Market quiet and steady at $2 15.

TIDIOUTE, March 6.—Market quiet; held at $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6 — Market quiet; standard white 13¾@14c; crude 8½c; cases 18½c. PARKERS, March 6.—Market quiet; 82 02½; Union 81 97¾; Conduit $2 00; shipment $2 12½@2 15; outside lines $1 99.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8c; refined 14c; cases 18½@20c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 11@11½c; refined 13½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Refined petroleum 11@ 11½c; spirits do 8½@9d.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 11½c; prime white, State test, 12½c, in car lots.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 4, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Co	2,333
B S Duncan	Petrolite Oil Works	302
J Bushnell	Model Oil Co	2,000
J Bushnell	Model Oil Co	918
Total		5,025

REFINED OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

March 4, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co	1,000

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, March 6, 1876. }

The Market.

Hogs and sheep commanded a shade better prices than those ruling last week, whilst cattle were a shade lower. Altogether the market was a dull one. It will be seen that the arrivals of cattle are 224 head less than last week; still prices did not rally, and the market was dull and lifeless.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

Following are the arrivals of live stock by rail as taken from the books of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
F. Rick	Chicago	17
Gerner & Car	Chicago	18
Gerson & Arnold	Chicago	38
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	50
W. Moonschine	Chicago	16
W. & A. Moonschine	Chicago	32
S. Lowenstein	Chicago	17
Marks & Bro	Chicago	36
J. Lobman	Chicago	41
E. Katz	Chicago	37
J. Hunter	Chicago	34
Auil & Varner	Chicago	34
L. Holderman	Chicago	17
A. Greenwald	Chicago	19
J. Hirsch	Chicago	18
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	16
M. Kraus	Chicago	16
Marks & Bro	Chicago	14
Johnson & Co	Bellaire	20
Total this week		494
Total last week		638

HOGS AND SHEEP.

Consignee.	Where from.	Cars.
R. McCaslin	Youngstown	1
E. McMillin	New Castle	1

CATTLE.

We do not deem it necessary to take up space in speculations as to the cause of the present dullness in the cattle trade, and confine ourself with giving the current rates of the market, which were as follows:

Choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Choice, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 75@5 90
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	5 25@5 50
Common to medium	4 50@5 00
Bulls and cows	3 50@4 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light and the market slow. Choice fat butchers' stock sold readily at top prices. We quote as follows:

Prime butchers' stock	$5 25@5 50
Fair	5 00@5 20
Roughs	7 40@7 50

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were light, and all sold early in the day at about same prices ruling last week. Following are the quotations:

Choice, 110 to 120 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Choice, 90 to 100 lbs	5 75@6 00
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 50
Common, per head	2 00@3 50

MILCH COWS.

Supply fair and prices unchanged, age, quality and condition governing the prices. We quote as follows:

Extra milkers	$50 00@70 00
Good milkers	45 00@50 00
Fair milkers	35 00@40 00
Common milkers	20 00@35 00

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—Receipts yesterday and to-day 2,730 head, making 6,590 head for the week, against 8,590 head last week. Quality fair generally. Market firmer, with an advance of fifty @ 25c; supply exclusively native steers, oxen and bulls; steers and oxen $5 00@12 00; fair selections $12 50@13 00; fat bulls $4 25@4 50.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 7,670 head, making 18,850 head for the week, against 26,100 head last week. Market fair but not so firm as on Friday and Saturday; ordinary to prime sheep $5 25@7 75; extra and fancy $8 00@8 75, and for a carload of very fine Ohio wethers, 145 lbs.

Swine—Receipts for two days 6,460 head, making 16,980 head for the week, against 27,180 head last week. None offered alive.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts 3,600 head. Market active and 10@15c higher; smooth well fattened steers $4 80@5 50; fattened smooth, in good flesh, $4 50@4 75; fattened and stockers $3 00@4 35; native cows and heifers $2 60@3 60; Texans and Cherokees $2 50@4 25. Shipments 1,160 head.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000 head. Market dull and 5@10c lower; sales $4 70@5 05; packing $4 90@5 00; New England grades $5 10@5 40; Philadelphia $5 60. Shipments 3,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500 head. Market moderately active and 5@25c lower; fair $4 50@4 75; good $5 00@5 50; best $5 75@6 00.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Hogs—Quality poor; common to good light $7 75@8 25; fair to good $8 30@8 50.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—Hogs — Packers $7 50@7 75; choice shippers $7 55@7 85. Receipts 750 head.

IRON MARKETS.

ENGLAND.

Rails—£6 5s for heavy sections, compared with £6 5s to £6 10s same date last year. Orders are still very scarce, makers finding difficulty in getting enough to keep them going with any regularity, and the prices they are obliged to take by the severe competition are, we believe, decidedly unremunerative. Coal in South Wales continues dull, with no further actual cost.

Scotch Pig—Our present quotations for shipping brands, free on board in the Clyde, are:

	1876.	1875.
Gartsherrie	78s 0d	87s 6d
Coltness	78s 0d	90s 0d
Summerlee	78s 0d	90s 0d
Langloan	78s 0d	90s 0d
Calder	78s 0d	87s 6d
Carnbroe	66s 6d	84s 0d
Glengarnock	69s 0d	85s 0d
Dalmellington	75s 0d	87s 6d
Eglinton	63s 0d	75s 0d

Since our last issue Scotch pig iron has declined in value. The warrant market has been very irregular and we close with a drooping tendency in prices, to-day's quotations being 63s 6d cash. For shipping brands the demand has not been brisk, and altogether there is no special feature in this branch to notice. Shipments during the past few weeks as compared with the same period in 1875 show a considerable falling off. We have to chronicle an utter absence of inquiry from the States, and so far as we are able to judge from reports that come to hand from the other side, there is at present no prospect of any revival. In Staffordshire and the North country districts, the trade in pig iron continues in a very dull and gloomy state, and in many cases, manufacturers are working entirely for stock. Coal remains unaltered in price, and no reduction can be made unless wages are reduced to a corresponding extent, a movement which, of course, the colliers will be slow to concede, and put off as long as they possibly can. Notwithstanding that the output of coal is being materially reduced, supply appears to be much in excess of demand, and on the whole, indications are anything but favorable for the future. The general opinion in well-informed quarters seems to be, however, that present prices will be maintained, at any rate for a month or so. Bessemer pig iron is without change since our last. Makers being well off for orders, are, to a great extent, independent of present demand, and prefer not to book further for the moment except at full current rates.

Manufactured iron.—The nearest quotations we can give are:

	1876.		1875.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Welsh bars	7	15 0	8	10 0
Staffordshire bars	8	10 0	10	0 0
Staffordshire hoops	9	10 0	12	0 0
Staffordshire sheets	11	0 0	12	0 0

In the Staffordshire district business continues very quiet, and, in consequence of the continuous curtailment of production, stocks are accumulating to a very large extent. Exports continue on a fair scale, the demand from iron suitable to local manufacturing requirements, there is scarcely any demand at all, though firmness of tone has so far checked any very decided decline in quotations, the tendency of prices is unquestionably downwards. Orders for hoops for the American market received of late been almost nil, and the sheet making department, which hitherto has been better employed than any other, is beginning to experience a great dearth of new commissions. Few mills and forges, still in operation, are going now more than half time. In some cases the list prices for hammered iron are maintained, but with unmarked qualities there is a good deal of underselling, competition in these descriptions being very keen. During the last few weeks negotiations have been going for the formation of a wages board, but as yet nothing definite has been arranged. Of course opinions are divided as to the expediency of the scheme, but the Iron Masters' Association at a recent meeting passed a resolution in favor of it, and probably a general gathering of the trade will be convened at an early date for its further consideration. There is no doubt that a measure for placing wages and prices throughout the country on some satisfactory basis is urgently needed, yet we cannot help thinging that considerable difficulty will be experienced in the accomplishment of a plan, the efficiency of which will depend entirely on its conditions being made acceptable to both masters and men.—*Sanders Bros' Metal Circular, February 18.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 09; No. 2, 97@97½c seller May; No. 3 spring $1 01¼ seller May; No. 2 red winter, 43½@43¾c; fresh 43½@43¾c spot; 43¾@44c seller April; 47¾c bid seller May; new high mixed Western, 42½c; rejected 39c. Oats dull; No. 2, 32¾c spot; 32½c seller April; 34@34½c seller May. Barley quiet; 50c for car lots; 60c spot; month; fall-sown rules at 137½@137½c for prompt.

RYE—Quiet at 65c.

BARRELS—Remained without change and nominal at $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

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PARKERS, March 6.—Market quiet; 82 02½; Union 81 97¾; Conduit $2 00; shipment $2 12½@2 15; outside lines $1 99.

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LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Refined petroleum 11@ 11½c; spirits do 8½@9d.

CLEVELAND, March 6

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST National BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 6, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			WIND.			
7 A. M..	30.401	50	44	S.		Gentle Cloudy
2 P. M..	30.154	72	37	W.		Fresh. Clear.
9 P. M..	30.067	62	46	S.		Fresh. Clear.

Mean barometer....30.172 Highest thermom....72
Mean thermom.....61.5 Lowest thermom.....48

Perjury and Subornation.

J. Gottlieb was before Alderman Milliken yesterday, on charges preferred by Frank Quinn, of perjury and subornation. It is alleged that the accused swore falsely, at the trial of a case in Common Pleas No. 1, that his wife had paid to H. C. Bowers $137 50, to be handed over to a Mr. Longhney, and that he had endeavored to procure Quinn to swear falsely in the same case. The defendant waived a hearing in both cases and entered bail for his appearance in the Criminal Court.

Not Driven From Home.

It having been stated that Jennie Evans, whose suicide is mentioned elsewhere, was driven from her home by her parents and cast off by other relatives, Mr. J. S. Evans, her father, and Mr. J. M. Bowbottom, her brother-in-law, yesterday appeared before Alderman King and made affidavits to the effect that the deceased was not cast off by her friends or relatives, but had frequently been offered a home by both parents and sisters, but had refused all such offers.

The Catholic Dioceses.

A typographical error occurred yesterday in the announcement of the consecration of the new Bishop at the Cathedral, and the installation of Bishop Domenec at St. Peter's church, Allegheny, whereby it appeared that the ceremonies would take place on the 2d inst. It should have been printed as written—19th inst. The Bishop-elect, Father Tuigg, arrived in the city yesterday. He will remain here until the latter part of the week, when he returns to Altoona for his farewell services on next Sunday. The Bishop will return to the city on Thursday of next week to witness the demonstration on St. Patrick's day.

The Nail Trade.

A Wheeling paper of yesterday, says: "The nail manufacturers west of the mountains have been called to meet at Pittsburgh tomorrow, the 7th, to consult in regard to their interests. As it is well known, the price of nails has not been satisfactory to those manufacturers for some time past, and it is supposed that the meeting has for object a better understanding as to quotations. From what we regard as our best information, the mills will have all they can do during the next sixty days in the way of supplying orders and there seems to be no necessity to market their product without a profit. There is already a better trade to be supplied with nails and a busy time before the mills. We hope to-day's meeting to-morrow will result in strengthening prices."

Thieves in Allegheny.

The shirt store of J. J. Anderson, on Federal street, near the depot, was entered by thieves Sunday morning, who carried away goods to the value of about $100. The rogues first pried open the back shutters which gave them entrance to a rear room. The panel of a door was then cut out, but still more obstacles were in their way. A heavy safe had to be dismantled before, as the chimney climbed up the transom of another door after breaking an iron bar and by this means gained access to the room. They carried away four dozen of silk handkerchiefs and a number of linen and other sets of shirt studs, four white shirts, some kid gloves and a few suits of underwear.

Kate Fried, a domestic in the house of Dr. Jennings, was arrested yesterday on charge of larceny of some valuable jewelry from the family of her employer. She was committed to jail for trial.

Meeting of Coal Operators.

The coal operators held a private meeting yesterday morning to hear the report of the committee appointed to visit Harrisburg and prevent the passage of Bill 66, known as the Ventilation bill.

The following is given as the substance of the result of the meeting:

Mr. George T. Miller, Chairman of the committee appointed to visit the Legislature at Harrisburg, stating that their committee had had a satisfactory hearing before the Legislature and that speeches had been made by Messrs. O'Neil, Steen and Miller, of the committee. After some discussion, a member present offered an amendment to Bill 66. This amendment was discussed and finally referred to a committee who are to report to a subsequent meeting.

The committee, with Mr. Miller as chairman, was ordered to attend at Harrisburg on Friday to work with the amended bill and do their best to secure its passage.

Attention, Bankers!

The great interest which bankers all over the country are beginning to exhibit in Time Locks, as being the only defense possible against burglars in the shape of midnight masqueraders, is but natural, considering the incentives which have recently been so conspicuous. Attention is called to the card of Hall's Safe and Lock Company in another column, and the letter received a few days since from the cashier of the Youghiogheny Bank, who testifies to the fact that their Time Lock (Hall's patent) received no injury in the late transportation, although fastened to the door of a safe that had traveled by railroad, and been hauled over rough pavements in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh three times. The movement in these locks are made by the celebrated Howard Watch Company, can be attached to *any combination lock*, and is the best in the market. For further particulars, Parties interested are invited to call at the salesroom, 93 Smithfield street, and examine.

Fair, Festival and Supper.

The festival for the benefit of Emory M. E. church, at Liberty Hall, will begin this evening, and continue during Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The ladies and gentlemen who have had in charge the matter, do not spared no effort to make the entertainment of visitors every way agreeable. There will be several attractions not usually offered in festivals of this kind, and those who know how to enjoy themselves will have ample opportunity here. The "picture gallery" will be full of interest and instruction to those of aesthetic taste, as the catalogue is not only long, but very choice; and the artists, if not already famous, will certainly become noted during the festival. The art catalogue embraces some fine statuary and photographs, all of which will be found to be fully appreciated. A number of bishops are graphically sketched, as are several gentlemen who are not likely to become bishops, namely: Fullwood, Woodwell, Bacon, Aull, Hunnicutt (in oil), and last but not least, Liberty, and the region round about, attend the festival.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John Weigle and Mary Ann Weigle his wife for use vs. Wm. L. Morford *et al.* Juror withdrawn and the case continued.

A. P. Bryan vs. Mary Windsor, executrix of Geo. W. Windsor, deceased. An action to recover money alleged to be due. Verdict for plaintiff for $55 79.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Weigle *et al.* vs. Morford *et al.*; Robinson vs. Federal Gas Co.; Jackson vs. McKee *et al.*; Bole vs. Bradnur *et al.*; Dwyer *et al.* vs Reed; Hanna vs Frazer; Paul vs. Meek *et al.*; Walter vs. Woods; same vs. Same; Hutchinson vs. Hays *et al.*; McClain vs. Kearney; Ivory, for use, vs. Kohl; Field *et al.* vs. Mulholland; Wirtz vs. A. R. & Co.; Testwuide vs. Huffnagle *et al.*; Hartford vs. Duncan *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of James Orr vs. Geo. N. Adams, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $50.

Wm. R. Mulholland vs. Daniel Heffran and Michael Toomey, who survived James M. Aloy, late copartners, reported previously, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $250.

Harriet Kuhn vs. Jacob H. Walter and W. D. Evans, executors of David Walter, deceased. This is an action to recover wages for several years' service. The plaintiff is a sister of the wife of the deceased, and lived at deceased's house for a number of years, to help his death. The plaintiff claims to have been employed as a servant in the family while the defendants allege that she simply was allowed to make her home there and was always treated as one of the family. At the death of the deceased he left the plaintiff a legacy of $300, which she accepted; but in addition claims wages for the time she lived with her brother-in-law. The case is still on trial before Judge White.

John Hayes vs. The City of Pittsburgh; an action to recover money due on a contract. On trial before Judge Ewing.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Carlysle *et al* vs. Scott; Graham, trustee, vs. Scheeper; Kroegher vs. Humbosatt Fire Insurance Company; same vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company; Davis vs. McClure; Schleerd & Zeigler vs. King *et al.*; Same vs. McCauley *et al.*; Davis, for use, vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company; same vs. Citizens' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; Kinney vs. Kinney; Dilworth vs. Metzgar; Paxton Bros. vs Dixon & Co.; McGregor, receiver, vs. Mechling.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Isaac Thompson, distiller, was being argued in this court yesterday. Mr. Gibson spoke on behalf of the defense, and was followed by Mr. Graham on the same side, who was still speaking when the court adjourned. Mr. Wilkins will close for the Government this morning, after which the case will go to the jury.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

Massachusetts Savings Bank vs. James Weish. Order to show cause, made returnable on 3d prox.

James Kerwin, bankrupt, Butler county. Bankrupt discharged.

Silkman, Winton & Co vs. Cassill & Dambrowski, of Luzerne county. Order to show cause made, returnable on the 21st inst.

Alexander Leggate, debtor, Allegheny. Register's report approved and resolution of committee confirmed. Order recorded and the binding upon all concerned.

J. L. Rousmanniere *et al.* vs. J. Dorsey Passmore, of Carroll county. Petioner's prayer for the examination of the debtor refused.

John Thorne *et al.* vs. James Berry, Washington county. Restraining order granted against J. H. Hopkins and Wright, execution creditors.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The March term of the Quarter Sessions was opened yesterday, when the Grand Jury was sworn and charged. Mr. Wm. Thompson, of the First ward, Allegheny, was chosen foreman. In charging the jury the Court alluded to the great importance of the Grand Jury system, and said he had compared it with those new fangled philosophers, who were showing their ignorance of fundamental law and the rights of mankind by denouncing it as abolition. He spoke of the imperative duty of the Grand Jury to investigate thoroughly all the cases that came before them and give each the decision it was entitled to. In case they were not satisfied that there was no foundation in fact for a prosecution and that it was frivolous and mischievous, they should have no hesitancy in putting the costs on the prosecutor. Of course as the defendant was not entitled to appear before them and make a defense, they could not have any power to impose the costs on him. True some of our fanatical legislators are talking of making a provision in the law to admit of doing this; but he was clearly of the opinion that even if such a law were passed it would be unconstitutional. With these and other remarks of the same salutatory character, the Judge dismissed the Grand Jury and they retired to their rooms.

It is said that the Legislative Investigating Committee will not commence their inquiry until to-morrow.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

Its Continuance in the Public Schools—Further Discussion by the Ministerial Association—Dr. Sloane's Views, Etc.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Allegheny county, held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street.

In the absence of the President, on motion of Rev. S. J. Fisher, Rev. F. Leroy Senour was called to the chair, and opened the exercises with reading a selection of Scripture and with prayer.

Rev J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., Professor in the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny, was then introduced, and continued the disussion on the "Bible in the Public Schools." The audience was quite large, and much interest was manifested among the members. Prof. Sloan spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. SLOAN.

The emergence of politico-religious questions from comparative obscurity and neglect into special prominence and interest, is a marked feature of these times. The entire question of the relation of the State to religious institutions is pressing to the front and demanding a more rational and satisfactory treatment than it has heretofore received.

We are not of the number of those who either fear or deprecate this discussion. Believing, as we do, that the goal of history is the final triumph of Christianity, we hail it as a most auspicious sign of the times, and of the certain approach of the day when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ.

Of these politico-religious questions that of the "Bible in the Schools" is just now the most prominent. Indeed it appears as though the shirmishing on this point might bring on battle all along the line, and lead to a decision as to whether Christianity does or does not lie at the basis of our civil institutions. The precise question is not, shall the Bible be placed in the schools, but shall it be retained there? Professor Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Schools in Pennsylvania, says that of the 17,000 schools in the State 14,500 have the Scripture read in them every day, and so far as is known, no offense is given by it." The controversy has not been inaugurated by the friends, but by the enemies of the Bible, not the former but the latter "began this barbarous howl," the friends of the Bible are on the defensive, but they mean "to hold the fort," peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.

The exact position of the Bible in the public schools is, we presume, clearly understood. It is there to be read as a devotional exercise in connection with the opening of the school in the morning, and no attempt now being made is, to thrust it from this position. This is, as we understand it, the precise point in controversy.

It is well just here to inquire, who they are who are urging the removal of the Scriptures from their present position in the schools, to determine the parties to whom the strenuous use of this symbol of our national faith is to be made.

We are told, in the first place, that we must yield this point to the conscientious scruples of the Roman Catholics. Doubtless, the Roman Catholic Church, as represented by any infallible Pope, the pliant tool of the Jesuits, is opposed to the reading of the English version, or any other version of the Scriptures, in the presence of their own, or any other children in the schools, or in any other place, and will not put a stop to the whole business, just as soon as they have their power to accomplish it, as they have done in other countries where they are dominant. When we come, however, to examine the matter more closely we find that to remove the Bible from the schools will not satisfy the Romanists; they tell us with a candor which might put to the blush the wise them as a stalking horse in this crusade against the Bible, for what they want is the removal of the Bible would not reconcile them to the schools, that they object to the whole system, and are openly demanding a division of the public funds on the basis of numbers with which to establish schools of the most pronounced sectarian character, schools in which their own children shall be taught the truth of the Roman Catholic Church by priests and nuns. To urge the removal of the scriptures from the schools because the Roman Catholic is conscientiously opposed to it, while he tells you frankly that his quarrel is with the entire system and that this is but one point of objection, seems to us the supremest folly, just as the entire crusade is a temporary folly if Romanism which, if successful, will bring dis-a-ter consequences to the Christianity of the nation. Protestantism pleads the line of conscience for the Roman Catholic upon his consideration, sectarian schools, which he pronounces "godless." Gentlemen you must save yourselves this act of gratuitous impiety, you lose your plea in thus playing "Devil's Advocate" to the Church of Rome, "Levi-athan is not thus tame." This will not even temporarily amuse the whale; this act will not deceive the sleepless Cerberus. Rome knows full well the conflict between her purposes and the principles of American liberty is irrepressible, and in vain do you seek to hide the warfare a moment longer. Why stop half way? Why not yield her entire demand, and ask the Catholic consecration of the entire thing, afford it entire relief from a system with which Rome is at deadly feud?

In the same manner we have found the more noisy and obtrusive class of infidels a small in numbers, less in influence, but whose impudence in the exercise of their little significance a sect, the meanest of the sects and whose weakest demand is for an education conformed to their peculiar tenets, that is thoroughly anti-Christian and atheistic, and therefore thoroughly sectarian.

With these are arrayed the lower class of politicians, who, ever on the watch for an opportunity to gratify their hostility to the Word of God and at the same time make a little additional political capital for themselves. Of this class the School Boards of Chicago and Cincinnati, which drove the Bible from the schools were largely composed—the very lowest class of pot-house politicians, of whom Talmadge's graphic picture was not overdrawn.

With pain we are compelled to point out as training in the same category as more really Christian men, who, having for some reason accepted the purely secular theory of governments, are willing to sacrifice the Bible to consistency in the maintenance of this theory. These are the classes which with greater or less pertinacity are urging the expulsion of the Bible from the schools. Let us look at their arguments. These are chiefly, as we understand it, *two*.

The first, that as the schools are maintained at the public expense, we have no right to enforce the reading of the Scriptures contrary to the conscientious convictions of many who contribute to their support. To this we reply, first, that here is a conflict of conscience. There are conscientious convictions on the other side stronger and more enlightened than those to which they are opposed. The intelligent people, who dogmatizes on this question in the *Independent*, seems to doubt that any one can have conscientious convictions in favor of retaining the "Bible in the Schools," he cannot comprehend the persons who would consider its expulsion an act of national impiety, and evidently looks upon them as a class so fanatical that their conscientious scruples are not to be taken into account.

Now we affirm that there are more persons conscientiously attached to this symbol of the Bible, than conscientiously in favor of it, and that as a class in all the elements that make valuable citizenship they are as far above the other, as the Heavens are high above the earth.

These who suppose that they are going to save the public schools and secure friends for the system by this movement may find at a well know, that if successful it will alienate thousands of the best friends of the public schools and that of the friends when they will gain the fewer they have of them the better it will be.

Already in certain quarters, as if in anticipation of this result, we hear of men advising steps for the establishment of schools independent of the public system. If ever the despotism of Romanism is to be overthrown in this land, we will be surprise these men to find the mischief they have wrought, and the number who will withdraw their children from the schools and send with the system. Now, whose conscience is to prevail, those of the few or the many?

In fact, however, apart from this consideration, there is an easy solution of this conscience question in the case of those of those parents who have this peculiar kind of conscientious revulsion at the reading of a portion of Scripture, be exempt from this exercise, but let them not insist that this privilege be declined to those parents whose conscientious convictions are in its favor. But this brings us to the second point. This, it is said, you tax this man for the support of an institution in which there is an exercise to which he is conscientiously opposed. So far as the Roman Catholic is concerned, this is an argument in favor of exempting him from all school taxation, or for dividing the funds between Protestants and Catholics, so that he may set up sectarian schools among his own. But the latter the former need not be considered, as it is not to us that any Catholic pleas are proposed; and as to the latter, the persons with whom we now deal affirm their determination to fight it to the bitter end, and profess that they wish to get rid of the Bible only that they may fight it the more determinedly and successfully, although just how the removal of the Bible would, as they say, help to save the public schools, is still a profound mystery to our minds.

The argument, you perceive, is one which bears against the whole system, and not against the question of the retention of the Bible. In fact, this plea of conscientious scruples in the matter of taxes is one which no government can regard without self-annihilation. The Friends are conscientiously opposed to war, and yet they are compelled to bear their part of the expenses of the national armament. The Romanist claims that his rights against taxing her property when she has no voice in the government. Nevertheless he is compelled to contribute and must submit it all the same. This doctrine of abolitionists and Quakers and conscientious scruples would lead to some singular results. If the Catholic is conscientiously opposed to our system of public education, so must the Protestant for him: if he chooses to have his children taught only by those of his own denomination he should not quarrel with him, he shall have the right, but in the meantime as he receives the benefit of the school system in common with the rest of the people, we fear that he will have to bear his part of the common burthen. But again we are met by a set of indefinite and misty assertions that this reading the Bible is teaching religion, and that government has no right to teach religion, and that any attempt to do so is a moral wrong, and therefore unconstitutional. It follows that even the Bible itself authorizes its own expulsion from the school room!

It would be a task far beyond our limits to take all these assertions out of the fog in which they appear so large and deal with them one by one. What is religion? What is teaching religion? In what sense have governments no right to teach religion? All these questions require to be answer before such objections can be met. Here, as we said on a former occasion, all the confusion in the discussions as to the origin, nature and ends of civil governments come in, and the moment we touch one of these points, we are met at once in the philanthropy of civil society. We have prayers in Congress, we have chaplains in the army, in penitentiaries and other public institutions. We have the Bible, and the oath, as an element of worship in the courts of justice and on the occasion of investiture with important offices. We have laws about marriage and the Sabbath, about blasphemy and other sins. The infidels of the country are demanding the abolition of all these as inconsistent with the theory of our government with our non-sectarian professions. To be consistent, all must dispense the Bible in the schools should go with them in these demands, and the brother of the author of the essay on the previous day not obscurely hinted that it was prepared to accept this conclusion.

We would retain the Bible in the schools. First—Because the opposition to it is based upon the "secular Theory" of government. A theory which we repudiate as unphilosophical, unscriptural and dangerous. A theory which, as logically inferred by Gerrit Smith, tends to the denial of education as a function of the State at all. Government, according to its genuine mission is nothing but the watch dog lying at the door of the citizen, to guard life and property. This was the theory of Jefferson, that government has no right to take cognizance of anything which broke no man's leg nor picked his pocket. This is the bare secular theory of government. On the contrary, government is a divine institution. It is ordained of God, and the powers that be are ordained of God. The powers that be are ordained of God." The view of the ablest and most philosophical thinkers of this and other countries and ages is susceptible of the most satisfactory proof. Government, like the church and the family, is ordained of God. Its powers are from Him, and so are the rights which it guards. It must have the right to protect itself and its property to its legitimacy, but not one of its powers are from them, nor can it confer a single right that is not of God. The Bible is the law of God, binding upon nations as well as upon individuals, and we ought to have it retained in the schools because its removal would be an act of national repellion against God, and because it is of the utmost importance that the future citizens of the Republic should have a knowledge of the law by which this nation, like all other nations, is bound, and by which every day it is being tried and judged at the bar of Him who rules in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth.

In vain you hold up human theories or human constitutions against the fact that the Bible is the law of nations. They have no authority as against it, and especially in this day of rebuke, when there is such sickliness in high places that we bow our heads in silent shame. Is it of the utmost importance that we call the nation back to every proper and legitimate recognition of the binding obligation of the law of God.

This "secular theory" has taught men that politics and religion have no connection, that there is no moral element in government, hence politics have become a game of sharps, in which he is greatest adept who can deceive most skilfully and fill his coffers most speedily from the treasury of the nation.

Second. We would retain the Bible in the schools because these exercise more than any other institution a moulding influence upon masses of the young. The Prussians say that whatever you would have in the nation you must put into the public schools. These schools are the nurseries in which are shaped the future citizens of the Republic. The question is not now whether we shall educate, but *how* we shall educate. Now, here we have the question fairly as to teaching religion, and without running or mincing, declare that if to teach the children in the school, that God is the hearer of prayer, that the Bible is His word, lying, swearing, warfare, and infidelity are violations of His law, and willassuredly be punished, then we affirm that the schools must only may, but must teach religion, or the Republic will speedily go down into the grave of nations, another illustration of the truth of the sages, of a nation that would not serve God, and therefore perished.

It seems to be a truism that the moral element must enter into education in order to make it of value as a preservative element. Why does the State educate, but in order that it may train useful citizens? Is it so partly? means to its own preservation, but, unless all philosophy and all experience is false, the only certain way to gratify their hostility to the Word of God and at the same time make a little additional political capital for themselves. Of this class the School Boards of Chicago and Cincinnati, which drove the Bible from the schools were largely composed—the very lowest class of pot-house politicians, of whom Talmadge's graphic picture was not overdrawn.

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With pain we are compelled to point out as training in the same category as more really Christian men, who, having for some reason accepted the purely secular theory of governments, are willing to sacrifice the Bible to consistency in the maintenance of this theory. These are the classes which with greater or less pertinacity are urging the expulsion of the Bible from the schools. Let us look at their arguments. These are chiefly, as we understand it, *two*.

The first, that as the schools are maintained at the public expense, we have no right to enforce the reading of the Scriptures contrary to the conscientious convictions of many who contribute to their support. To this we reply, first, that here is a conflict of conscience. There are conscientious convictions on the other side stronger and more enlightened than those to which they are opposed. The intelligent people, who dogmatizes on this question in the *Independent*, seems to doubt that any one can have conscientious convictions in favor of retaining the "Bible in the Schools," he cannot comprehend the persons who would consider its expulsion an act of national impiety, and evidently looks upon them as a class so fanatical that their conscientious scruples are not to be taken into account.

Now we affirm that there are more persons conscientiously attached to this symbol of the Bible, than conscientiously in favor of it, and that as a class in all the elements that make valuable citizenship they are as far above the other, as the Heavens are high above the earth.

These who suppose that they are going to save the public schools and secure friends for the system by this movement may find at a well know, that if successful it will alienate thousands of the best friends of the public schools and that of the friends when they will gain the fewer they have of them the better it will be.

Already in certain quarters, as if in anticipation of this result, we hear of men advising steps for the establishment of schools independent of the public system. If ever the despotism of Romanism is to be overthrown in this land, we will be surprise these men to find the mischief they have wrought, and the number who will withdraw their children from the schools and send with the system. Now, whose conscience is to prevail, those of the few or the many?

In fact, however, apart from this consideration, there is an easy solution of this conscience question in the case of those of those parents who have this peculiar kind of conscientious revulsion at the reading of a portion of Scripture, be exempt from this exercise, but let them not insist that this privilege be declined to those parents whose conscientious convictions are in its favor. But this brings us to the second point. This, it is said, you tax this man for the support of an institution in which there is an exercise to which he is conscientiously opposed. So far as the Roman Catholic is concerned, this is an argument in favor of exempting him from all school taxation, or for dividing the funds between Protestants and Catholics, so that he may set up sectarian schools among his own. But the latter, the former need not be considered, as it is not to us that any Catholic pleas are proposed; and as to the latter, the persons with whom we now deal affirm their determination to fight it to the bitter end, and profess that they wish to get rid of the Bible only that they may fight it the more determinedly and successfully, although just how the removal of the Bible would, as they say, help to save the public schools, is still a profound mystery to our minds.

The argument, you perceive, is one which bears against the whole system, and not against the question of the retention of the Bible. In fact, this plea of conscientious scruples in the matter of taxes is one which no government can regard without self-annihilation. The Friends are conscientiously opposed to war, and yet they are compelled to bear their part of the expenses of the national armament. The Romanist claims that his rights against taxing her property when she has no voice in the government. Nevertheless he is compelled to contribute and must submit it all the same. This doctrine of abolitionists and Quakers and conscientious scruples would lead to some singular results. If the Catholic is conscientiously opposed to our system of public education, so must the Protestant for him: if he chooses to have his children taught only by those of his own denomination he should not quarrel with him, he shall have the right, but in the meantime as he receives the benefit of the school system in common with the rest of the people, we fear that he will have to bear his part of the common burthen. But again we are met by a set of indefinite and misty assertions that this reading the Bible is teaching religion, and that government has no right to teach religion, and that any attempt to do so is a moral wrong, and therefore unconstitutional. It follows that even the Bible itself authorizes its own expulsion from the school room!

It would be a task far beyond our limits to take all these assertions out of the fog in which they appear so large and deal with them one by one. What is religion? What is teaching religion? In what sense have governments no right to teach religion? All these questions require to be answer before such objections can be met. Here, as we said on a former occasion, all the confusion in the discussions as to the origin, nature and ends of civil governments come in, and the moment we touch one of these points, we are met at once in the philanthropy of civil society. We have prayers in Congress, we have chaplains in the army, in penitentiaries and other public institutions. We have the Bible, and the oath, as an element of worship in the courts of justice and on the occasion of investiture with important offices. We have laws about marriage and the Sabbath, about blasphemy and other sins. The infidels of the country are demanding the abolition of all these as inconsistent with the theory of our government with our non-sectarian professions. To be consistent, all must dispense the Bible in the schools should go with them in these demands, and the brother of the author of the essay on the previous day not obscurely hinted that it was prepared to accept this conclusion.

We would retain the Bible in the schools. First—Because the opposition to it is based upon the "secular Theory" of government. A theory which we repudiate as unphilosophical, unscriptural and dangerous. A theory which, as logically inferred by Gerrit Smith, tends to the denial of education as a function of the State at all. Government, according to its genuine mission is nothing but the watch dog lying at the door of the citizen, to guard life and property. This was the theory of Jefferson, that government has no right to take cognizance of anything which broke no man's leg nor picked his pocket. This is the bare secular theory of government. On the contrary, government is a divine institution. It is ordained of God, and the powers that be are ordained of God." The powers that be are ordained of God." The view of the ablest and most philosophical thinkers of this and other countries and ages is susceptible of the most satisfactory proof. Government, like the church and the family, is ordained of God. Its powers are from Him, and so are the rights which it guards. It must have the right to protect itself and its property to its legitimacy, but not one of its powers are from them, nor can it confer a single right that is not of God. The Bible is the law of God, binding upon nations as well as upon individuals, and we ought to have it retained in the schools because its removal would be an act of national repellion against God, and because it is of the utmost importance that the future citizens of the Republic should have a knowledge of the law by which this nation, like all other nations, is bound, and by which every day it is being tried and judged at the bar of Him who rules in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth.

In vain you hold up human theories or human constitutions against the fact that the Bible is the law of nations. They have no authority as against it, and especially in this day of rebuke, when there is such sickliness in high places that we bow our heads in silent shame. Is it of the utmost importance that we call the nation back to every proper and legitimate recognition of the binding obligation of the law of God.

This "secular theory" has taught men that politics and religion have no connection, that there is no moral element in government, hence politics have become a game of sharps, in which he is greatest adept who can deceive most skilfully and fill his coffers most speedily from the treasury of the nation.

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